The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 129 BOMBAY: TUESDAY JUNE 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta*	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	605	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun		Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)		London	San Francisco
Hankow		Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong		Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe		New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 4th June		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 4th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 12th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

1st June, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD. ESTABLISHED 1876.

to 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH RIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 111.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

*Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. B. 17

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D. 16

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE CAR OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY—The Hupmobile completely equipped for the road, ready to go anywhere. Rs. 4,750. Arrange for a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—6. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO can be tuned or repaired at a small cost by L. M. Furtado and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay. 861

ELLIS HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay centrally situated. Modern conveniences Rs. 65 per mensam or Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 daily. Special concessions to Students, European Management. 800

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons.
765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 869

THE CARS we have in stock, are one and all CARS of Merit. For catalogue including full particulars of CHARRON, DELAGE, MAXWELL, TALBOT, SWIFT, A.C., LAGONDA, HORSTMANN, etc. Write to

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
12

WANTED.

WANTED a DRAWING TEACHER who is a Matriculate or School Final. Apply sharp with terms to the MANAGER, Madressa Ahmadia, Rander, 821

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA.—Owing to the appointment of a member of the staff to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, an Assistant Master will be required on June 23rd, to teach the ordinary class subjects in one of the Middle Forms of the School. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, furnished quarters, and certain allowances.

If the master appointed is able to teach Urdu up to the Government Lower Standard he would also be appointed Urdu Teacher and receive an additional Rs. 50 per mensem. A master able to teach singing might increase his remuneration by Rs. 25 per mensem.

Applications are invited from European or Anglo-Indian gentlemen, who have had successful experience. Copies only of testimonals are to be sent.—Address the PRINCIPAL. 183

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN AND ESTIMATOR. Apply OAKES & Co., Ltd. Beehive Foundry, Madras. 849

WANTED—Patients suffering from Lencoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

GENTLEMAN will require shortly comfortable airy room together with board in the house of a private Catholic family. Fort district preferred. Kindly state terms and location (no boarding house). Apply to Box No. 381 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 862

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.

DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED for the Aminabad High School Lucknow.—One B. A. L. T. strong in English and Geography, salary Rs. 80-4-100 per mensem.

2. One C. T. (F. A.), salary Rs. 45-3-60 per mensem.

3. One Undergraduate with Sanskrit as his second language, salary Rs. 25 per mensem.

Preference will be given to experienced candidates and those who have resided for a period of 3 years at least in the United Provinces.

Applications to be sent to the undersigned by 10th June 1915 with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. In case of applicants already in employment the applications should be sent through their Head Masters or immediate superior officers.

The selected candidates will be required to sign agreements to serve the school for a period of 5 years at least and will be required to join on the 8th July 1915 and to contribute to the Municipal Provident Fund.

By order,
W. E BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board.
Lucknow, the 24th May 1915.
190

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 669

FOR SALE 23 B. H. P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, in perfect working order with st...starter etc. Can be seen at work at VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON, 2, Khetwady Lane. 865

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

FOR SALE—Holdall of strong sail canvas 60 by 36 leather bound cloth lined, pockets for pillows and Books, strong straps Rs. 12; canvas cartridge bags, 2 pockets, strong shoulder straps Rs. 4; cartridge belt for 30 cartridges Rs. 4; soiled Tinen Travelling Bag, Brass Clasp and Padlock with keys Rs. 5; Tan calf or willow calf lace boots strong English leather soles any size Rs. 7; per pair; shoes Rs. 5-8; patent leather court or pump shoes English soles Rs. 4. Apply MANAGER, BOOT FACTORY Camp Nasirabad, Rajputana. 866

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—

MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase from SORABJI JAMSETJI DALAL, Receiver in Suit No. 837, of 1914, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written all persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, or demand, into, or upon or in respect of the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office No. 35 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel on the West side of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Parel Station, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 997 Square Yards, or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, 452 and 465 New No. B/12436 and New Survey No. 7/2833 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Ward G Nos. 2060 (1B) and 2060 (1BB) and Street Nos. 1056 BB and 1056 BBB and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jamsetji Cursetji Madan on or towards the West by the property of Bomanji Bhikaji Kanga on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Daoji Dhuru and on or towards the South by Public passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenents of the Receiver.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel on the West side of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Parel Station without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 876 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406,452 and 465 New Nos. E/12436 and New Survey Nos. 6/2833 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2060 (1A) and 2060 (1) and Street Nos. 1056 AA and 1056 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Bhikaji Kanga on or towards the West by the property of Hormasji Edulji Driver on or towasds the North by the property of Kashinath Deoji Dhuru on or towards the South by Publis Passage and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1915.

SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER,
967 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SHARAFALLY MAMOOJI and HASANALLY SULLEMANJI, the surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of LOOKMANJI SULLEMANJI, deceased and Messrs. ESMAILJI LOOKMANJI and AHMEDALLI LOOKMANJI the sons of the said Lookmanji Sullemanji having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon together with the materials lying therein, situate lying and being at the corner of the Doriasthan Street and Dongree or De Souza Street outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 497, 499, 605 and 1296 New Nos. 6149 and 7046 Old Survey Nos. 960, 950, 954 and 953 and New Survey No. 2245 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1698 and 1699 and Street Nos. 2-10 and 27-29-12 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Dariasthan Street aforesaid on or towards the West partly by Dongri or De Souza Street and partly by the property of Rambaji Dhonduji Ghole on or towards the North by the property of Bai Cooverbai widow of Daval Bhimji and Bhaishankar Nanabhai and on or towards the South by the property of Soonderbai daughter of Thakkar Damji Naranji.

Dated this first day of June, 1915.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
868 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JINSEN MARU" having arrived on the 31st May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NEW MOFUSSIL Co., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the special resolution, copy of which is sent to the Shareholders by post.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
Dated this 1st June, 1915. 864

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. C. BOGGIANO & CO., Import and Export Merchants, have been REMOVED to York Building, Hornby Road.

C. BOGGIANO & CO.
848 Milano, Delhi, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will commence their usual weekly sales on every THURSDAY, from THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., the first weekly sale of the 3rd inst., will take place this time on FRIDAY the 4th inst., on account of the (King's Birthday) day being a public holiday.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms in Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), a quantity of furniture and other goods.

Furniture of a European gentleman such as writing tables, copying presses, cupboards, chairs, camp tables, meatsafes, bicycle, large mahoganized office table and iron and bedsteads, meatsafe, cupboards, electric table fan, chest of drawers single and double almirahs etc., etc.

By ordered the concerned:—

17 cases water colours, each case containing 112 packets of 1 lb. assorted water colours.

A lot of satsuma and other wares such as jars, vases, coros, bowls, teapots, etc., etc.

1 lot boot polish in tins about 40 dozs. for brown and black boots and harness etc.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 1st June, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE, TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

WEDNESDAY THE 2ND JUNE AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle Fort (where the goods are brought for sale) very valuable handsome teak and black wood office and household furniture including handsome Mirror side boards, sliding glass-door wall cupboard, arm and armless chairs, blackwood handsome cradle, meat safe, marble top tables, Piano stool, English baba cot, tile teapoys, iron and wooden cots, sofas, reclining sofas, dressing chest of drawers, pictures, double and single door almyrahs, towel stand, book case, writing and ladies tables, dirty cloth basket, tennis bat, galiches, phonographs, records, jardineers, rich glass and crockery ware, silver English watch by Jone Jones double case etc. etc.

The property of Mr. A. B. Cartland and others.

The property is on view.

N. B.—Handsome mirror sideboards and blackwood cradle are worth having, and therefore we solicit your special attention to inspect.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES AND ALSO (HORSE FITTINGS) and OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials, on FRIDAY the 4th June, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), situated at the Alexandra Dock, No. 7 Shed.

Also other materials sold on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1915, at 3 p.m. in the compound of Government Dockyard and Bombay Arsenal.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 852 BALES OF COTTON.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1915, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder Colaba, by order of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 852 full pressed bales of Broach, Darwar, Jalna, Dhollera, Khandesh and Ujjain Cotton of best staples slightly damaged by salt water. The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1915.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary for good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D-17

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
General Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS
The first films shows the Historic Meeting between Lord Kitchener, M. Millerand, Gen. Joffre and Sir John French in Paris early in the War.
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
MISS ADDIE LEIGH
In an Operatic and Ragtime repertoire.
WIFFLES AS AN M. P.
Wiffles makes a tremendous effort to get into Parliament! Exceedingly funny.
Last few nights of the popular favorites
LEIGH & LEIGHTON
In a singing and dancing repertoire featuring the popular numbers from the successful Alhambra Revue "Keep Smiling."

PALACE OF VARIETIES
CAFETY THEATRE
2 Last Two Nights of Present Attractive Programme 2
To-night. AT 6-30 To-night. AT 10 p.m.
SISTERS CASTELLO
PEGGIE AND ROSIE
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
In addition following cinema
"IN HONOUR OF BELGIUM"
CAPTURE OF THE KAISER
CROWN PRINCE'S DEFEAT
THURSDAY GALA NIGHT.
Watch for full particulars.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
To-night
THE STAIN
Drama in 6 parts.
A Study in Heredity; it Incorporates a powerful Gripping Story of the Evils arising from corrupt Political Practice & "Bossism".
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,278
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Same as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1892.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Henkow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
62, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£300,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. 16

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.

Barpeta	Morgan	Bussreh
Saima	Resmisan	Bangkok
Saint Patrick	May	New York
Merchant Prince	Ord	Alexandria
Jensen Maru	Terada	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

May 31.

Daihoku Maru	Nakaijawa	Calcutta

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Jeddah for Marseilles
" Porto-de-Savono for Genoa
" Winamac for Aroe Bay.

The following vessel entered the docks for loading :—

Steamer Saima for Colombo and Penang.

S. S. Barpeta—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, having left that port on the 19th instant, with general goods and four saloon and fifty-one deck passengers on board.

S. S. Saima—The s. s. Saima, 679 tons, Captain S. Resmisan, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Saint Patrick—The s. s. Saint Patrick, 2,694 tons, Captain A. May, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 20th April last with a cargo of oil on board.

S. S. Merchant Prince—The s. s. Merchant Prince, 2,021 tons, Captain S. Ord, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 17th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Jensen Maru—The Japan Line steamer Jensen Maru, 2,662 tons, Captain S. Terada, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, having left that port on the 30th April last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Daihoku Maru—The s. s. Daihoku Maru, 2,635 tons, Captain Nakaijawa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

S. S. Jeddah—The s. s. Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain E. Loftus, will sail to-day for Marseilles via Aden and Port Said, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Porto-de-Savono—The Italian Mail steamer Porto-de-Savono, 2,562 tons, Captain Caulongo, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden and Messawah, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Winamac—The s. s. Winamac, 3,605 tons, Captain N. Macdonald, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay in water ballast.

Monday, May 31st, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chinkoa.....Baddock.....M. M. & Co
B. Clan Macalister.....J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Java Maru.....uchigami.....N. Y. Khaisha
H. Kisagata Maru.....Nakoda.....S. Tyebji & Sons
N. Purnea.....M. M & Co
P. Egyptian Prince.....McMillan.....D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi.....K. N. & Co
Netravati.....K. N. & Co
Irrawadi.....K. N. & Co
Ponani.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru.....Watanabe.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Umballa.....Bushwell.....M. M & Co
3 Bombay Maru.....Ota.....N. Y. Kaisha
4 Canri.....Alberto.....Baldovino & Co
5 Bahrein.....Bonnet.....
7 Ethelwolf.....Boyle.....Ralli Bros.
8 Clan Ross.....Clark.....J. Finlay & Co
9 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
15 Rahimani.....T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia.....Jeffrey.....P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
4 Porto-de-Sovana.....Caulongo.....M. Italiana
5 Arabia.....Palmer.....P. & O. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie.....McDonald...W. & A. G. & Co
Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co
Clan Lamont.....Turton.....J. Finlay & Co
Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co.
Jensen Maru.....Tarada.....N. Y. Kaisha
Merchant Prince.....Ord.....
Merion Hall.....Sullivan.....K. N. & Co
Saima.....Resmisan.....
Saint Patrick.....May.....
Winamac.....Macdonald.....Standard Oil Co., of New York.

EXPORTS.

May 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 69 bales wool raw, V. Omersee and Co.; 35 bales wool raw, B. Yeojmal; 35 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 32 bales wool raw, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 25 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 18 bales wool raw, S. Gambirchand; 22 cwts. cashew-nuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 960 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 90 cwts. wooden shooks, S. S. Miranda; 31 cwts. iron hoofs, S. S. Miranda; 33 cwts. wooden head staves, S. S. Miranda; 2,001 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia (s) ½ cwt. curry powder, A. H. Nathoo.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia (s) 3 pots palma rose oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia (s) 40 bales wool, T. Soonidaram.

FOR LONDON.

Egyptian Prince (s) 250 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia; 300 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jeddah (s) 640 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 202 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Arabia (s) 40 casks goat skins, Nizamudin and Co.; 80 cases bristles, Chartered Bank of India.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 800 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 1,600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Kisagata Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 68 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 430 cases castor oil, M. B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 61 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

Sardina (s) 5 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 71 cwts. buffalo pickers, H. P. Daroowala; 94 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 113 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 500 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 2 cases cassia ligna, H. P. Daroowala.

Sardina (s) 46 cwts. kissmis, A. Fazulbhoy; 47 cwts. gum googar, A. Fazulbhoy; 1 case ghenda horns, G. Lowji; 10 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon and Co.; 10 cases opium, P and O. S. N. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardina (s) 200 bales cotton twist. David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Umbab from Rangoon Agents M. M. & Co. 93,495 bags rice, 75 pieces ivory, 23 casks cowhides, 2,000 cases candles, 40 bags red beans, 3 bundles tarpaulins.

S. S. Bahrein from Aden—Agents Turner Morrison & Co. 255 packages 47 attals alkali, 5 gottas alocs, 156 bags 58 attals gum Arabic, 70 bags 50 gottas olibanum, 6 cases color, 25 bales a. p. goods.

S. S. Clan Ross from Liverpool—Agents James Finlay & Co. 500 bundles asbestic tiles, 1,610 casks China clay, 4 casks chrom alum, 10 kegs buromati of potas, 60 bags bicarb soda, 48 kegs bisulphate of soda, 4 casks sulphate of copper, 20 drums sulphate of sadium, 14 casks soda, 300 barrels grem copperas, 23 barrels salicate of soda, 330 drums canstic soda, 200 kegs borax, 130 bags soda ach, 8 drums chloride of calium, 17 barrels salamoniac, 10 cases nitric acid, 10 cases sulphuries acid, 10 cases hyrochloric acid, 10 croks hydro sulphite, 52 cases glyeirine, 18 casks mineral water, 9 drums sulphed of sadium, 3 casks phosphate of soda, 1 drum canstic potash, 43 casks brown sugar of lead, 240 bags glanber sates, 200 casks, 236 drums, bleaching powder, 13 casks, 277 drum magnisium chloride, 45 casks bleaching peste, 24 casks glycerine sebstitute, 704 bags starch, 134 casks zinc chloride, 100 bags dextrine, 13 kegs alizarine, 23 crates, 4 hads, 2 casks, 1 box, eathenware, 46 cases quaker oats, 28 casks gum tragasol, 23 cases leather belting, 6 cases roller skins, 24 cases buffalo pickers, 7 cases german silver circles, 65 cases alminium, 25 bundles yellow metal sheets, 32 casks, 1,029 drums oil, 71 barrels lubricating oil, 7 barrels cylender oil, 14 cases oilcloth, 1 drum, 1 case, varnish, 114 cases, 124 kegs color, 50 drums, 913 kegs paint, 1 case perfumery, 5 cases plaster of Paris, 3 barrels 90 cask, poosin, 276 bales paper, 75 cases confectionery, 185 cases biscuits, 550 bags farina, 200 bags fine salt, 10 bundles, 8 casks, 5,017 boxes, 359 cases soap, 96 barrels, 16 casks tallow, 3 cases silk, 4 cases linners, 3 cases cotton lace, 104 cases cotton rope, 10 bales, 4 cases, 2 truss woollens, 1 case woollen and cottons, 767 bales, 468 cases cotton yarn, 1,566 cases, 1,050 bales cottons, 2 barrels sealing wax, 65 cases umbrella favourte, 9 bales umbrella cloth.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	ft.	in
Mo.	31	m 0	23	27	5	31	m 6	26	13	10
	June	1	24a	30	3	June	7	31a	18	3
Tu.	1	m 1	16	27	0	1	m 7	14	14	8
		2	11a	29	9		8	24a	18	4
W.	2	m 2	10	26	8	2	m 8	3	15	1
		2	58a	28	10		9	20a	18	5
Th.	3	m 3	6	25	8	3	m 8	54	17	3
		3	47a	27	11		10	21a	18	5
Fr.	4	m 4	9	25	0	4	m 9	52	18	3
		4	29a	26	11		11	27a	18	9
Sat.	5	m 5	22	24	7	5	m 11	6	19	11
		5	33a	26	1					
Sun.	6	m 6	40	24	6	6	m 0	27	18	5
		6	29a	25	5		0	20a	20	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

May.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
"	31 (Monday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 12m
June	1 (Tuesday)	"	6m 1m.	"	7h. 12m
"	2 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 12m
"	3 (Thursday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 13m
"	4 (Friday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 13m
"	5 (Saturday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m
"	6 (Sunday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 30th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.762	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.714	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2	"
Minimum do. do.	82.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	137	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.36	"
Do. do. Year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 31st	0.00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st May 1915, was 29.947 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton presided on April 29 at th annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, West India Dock Road, Limehouse, among those present being Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir W. Mackworth Young, Lady Wyllie, Mr. M. A. Ali Baig, Mr. John Lee Warner, Miss Lee Warner, Dr. J. Pollen, the Rev. J. A. F. Warren, and the Rev. N. A. Lash, hon. secretary. The annual report showed that this Home continues to serve a useful purpose among the Asiatics who find their way to London. During the past year 1,285 persons were admitted to the institution, a figure well over the average and only six below the large total of 1913. There was an increase in the number of inmates from India and Africa and a falling off in Chinese, this being due to the competition of Chinese boarding-houses in the neighbourhood. As usual, a large proportion of destitute persons applied for the assistance of the Home, the number last year being 329, 67 more than in the previous year. The result of this work was a loss to the institution of £350, and at the end of the year the expenditure had exceeded the income by £140. In many ways the year was a difficult one, and at one time a somewhat unruly element in the Home nearly got out of hand. The chairman warmly praised the work of the institution.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Rainfall has increased in Burma and Assam. A few falls are reported from Bengal, south of the peninsula and the West Himalayas.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one inch, Myitkyina three, Maymyo one, Gauhati and Silchar three, Barisal two, Mysore one and a half, Cuddapan three-quarters.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in Bengal.

SIMLA, May 31.

Rainfall continued in Burma, Assam and Bengal. A few falls have occurred in the Peninsula and Kashmir.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo four inches, Rangoon one, Yamethin two, Mandalay and Maymyo one, Shillong and Cherrapunji one and half, Silchar one, Chittagong and Berhampore three quarters, Bangalore one. The shallow depression in north-west India is causing dust and thunderstorms in the extreme north.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the east coast of the Peninsula.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

Information received from Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar idicates that the monsoon conditions over the Indian Ocean are at present normal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegrams have been received from Rawalpindi, Lahore and Multan. Skies are lightly clouded and temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is also above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division; night temperature is above normal in the north-eastern and the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and normal or in defect at other stations. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Bangalore reports 1.20" of rain during a thunderstorm; elsewhere in the Peninsula weather has been dry. A few duststorms or thunderstorms have occurred in the east Punjab and Rajputana but no precipitation of importance has been reported.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan. Isolated duststorms are possible in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 31st of May, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	90.7	81.5	67	..	10.82	—0.14
Jask	100.1	82.0	68	..	0.58	—3.49
Do. (30th)	96.8	81.0	60	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	96.3	87.5	74	..	4.43	0.73
Do. (30th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	115.8	84.9	36	..	4.03	..
Ambala	110.7	84.1	35	..	6.55	0.04
Delhi	112.2	87.2	38	0.03	12.13	8.34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	114.2	87.9	28	..	8.32	6.02
Mainpuri	114.2	85.7	47	..	4.73	1.87
Jhansi	116.7	88.8	29	..	3.73	1.43
Cawnpore	113.0	85.1	31	..	3.52	1.02
Allahabad	115.0	86.1	44	..	5.06	2.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	123.1	86.8	34	..	1.17	—0.22
Karachi	88.2	79.9	67	..	2.43	0.78
Ajmer	101.4	86.6	41	..	3.70	1.46
Jalpore	110.7	81.9	36	..	3.80	1.64
Kotah	114.1	91.0	37	..	5.93	4.21
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	101.6	78.0	63	..	1.43	0.83
Dwarka	89.3	81.1	87	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	85.0	80.2	84	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	103.8	75.2	70	..	0.45	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	111.2	80.0	68	..	0.21	—0.63
Surat	94.5	81.5	76	..	0.83	0.34
Ahmedabad	112.5	80.7	63	..	0.33	—0.17
Deesa	100.1	79.4	64	..	0.96	0.23
Neemuch	107.1	79.0	58	..	4.86	3.56
Indore	108.8	77.4	57	..	2.90	1.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110.9	68.1	29	..	3.94	0.59
Saugor	109.2	85.2	35	..	4.10	1.02
Hoshangabad	119.9	84.6	41	..	5.74	3.30
Khandwa	110.1	83.2	64	..	3.18	1.55
Akola	111.4	82.7	52	..	5.83	3.25
Amraoti	112.6	85.3	42	..	4.93	2.09
Nagpur	114.3	86.8	29	..	6.33	2.51
Chanda	115.0	80.0	28	..	6.16	3.03
Raipur	114.7	91.6	23	..	4.21	0.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.2	82.4	74	..	1.59	0.23
Ratnagiri	91.3	85.5	69	..	1.06	—0.95
Mormugao	91.7	82.3	73	0.01	2.33	1.51
Karwar	..	..	..	..	8.52	3.34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	113.8	76.4	52	..	4.95	3.09
Ahmednagar	106.2	68.7	49	..	8.42	5.94
Poona	99.2	73.7	66	..	3.39	0.45
Sholapur	107.0	76.9	54	..	7.45	4.20
Bijapur	96.0	75.2	64	..	8.59	5.13
Belgaum	96.9	68.8	70	..	7.06	0.59
Ahmedabad	107.8	74.7	61	..	6.26	3.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.9	86.7	32	..	4.88	1.80
Hyderabad	108.2	83.1	74	..	5.65	1.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.8	81.9	76	..	6.75	—4.46
Calicut	91.4	80.4	84	..	21.83	3.18
Cochin	92.0	80.7	84	00.2	42.02	14.06
Colombo	88.1	81.4	86	..	42.67	—6.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.8	24.4	53	..	8.71	0.01
Bellary	105.2	77.6	62	..	7.57	2.22
Cuddapah	105.7	82.9	61	..	10.43	3.47
Madras	99.6	84.2	69	..	25.83	3.70
Bangalore	95.7	64.7	84	1.20	0.32	—0.39
Coimbatore	98.0	76.5	72	..	10.90	1.93
Trichinopoly	107.2	83.3	65	..	11.41	—2.81
Negapatam	99.8	82.9	69	..	23.11	—6.91

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

KILLED.

Captain E. N. Brook, Worcesters.
Captain K. Maples, South Staffordshires.
Lieut. J. Dixon-Nuttall, West Lancashire Engineers.
Lieut. D. Gosling, North Midland Engineers.
Lieut. H. E. Lynch, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. G. McCormick, Worcesters.
Lieut. C. Taffs, Berkshires.
Lieut. W. Spens, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Horsley, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. S. James, N. Krohn.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. C. MacDonnell, Flying Corps.
Captain E. L. Henderson, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. P. W. Johnson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. F. Holmes, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. Garrod, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Selwyn, Leicesters.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 28.

WOUNDED.

Major J. M. Knox, Warwicks.
Major E. I. Thorpe, Bedfords.
Captain R. Macdonald, Camerons.
Captain N. B. Mackenzie, Camerons.
Captain A. Leigh-Bennett, Coldstreams.
Captain A. Campbell, Argylls.
Lieutenant Sir G. Burke, Irish Guards.
Lieutenant L. J. Jones, Bedfords.
Lieutenant S. C. Savill, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. M. Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant J. Bookless, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Carruthers, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant T. Chalmers, A. F. Paterson, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Thompson, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. D. Allen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Sharpe, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lindsay, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant E. R. King, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant D. Drake, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant K. Hardman, Highland Light.
Second-Lieutenant J. Miller, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. French, 6th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Aitkens, 7th Londons.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant H. D. Kidd, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant S. Callard, East Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Captain J. Campbell, Camerons.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain D. F. Mackenzie, Camerons.
Captain M. Wickham, Connaughts.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 29.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. Boyd, Scottish Rifles.
Captain J. N. Kidd, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Captain F. L. Parade, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant G. Blackburn, West Riding Artillery.
Lieutenant C. H. Daniels, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. Dyson, Lincolns.
Lieutenant R. Hodge, 15th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant J. K. Glen, Highland Light.
Second-Lieutenant H. D. Craig, Highland Light.
Second-Lieutenant Hon. W. Alexander, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieutenant G. Bride, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant C. Bruce, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Buthlay, 22nd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant J. Cox, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Craigie, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Howarth, West Riding Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. Kerr, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. Martin, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Oldham, Hertfordshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. Tuite-Dalton, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Weir, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. White, Suffolks.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain W. T. Powell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant L. Reid, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Brady, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant W. Bosley, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant J. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant F. Voelcker, Shropshires.

LONDON, May 31.

KILLED.

Captain F. M. Bingham, Royal Lancaster.
Lieut. T. Stocker, Engineer.
Lieut. E. J. M. Robertson, Artillery.
Lieut. R. Bewes, Liverpools (Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Agnew, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut. K. Bates, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Cowley, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Garrod, 6th Londons.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Hyland, Yorkshire Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. Monson, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Newington, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. V. Rawlinson, Dorsets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. E. Large, 5th Londons.
Lieut. A. Ottley, East Yorks.
Lieut. W. E. Shaw, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Gwynne, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieut. R. A. King, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. McCance, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. W. Timmins, South Staffords.

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THE POLICEWOMAN.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION

One of the resolutions passed on April 28 at the opening of the Conference of the British Women's Temperance Association at Kingsway Hall demanded "the appointment and Government recognition of Women Police with full powers in all cities and towns, with a view to the especial protection of women and girls, and the improvement in order and sobriety in our streets."

The Women's Patrol, which has arisen out of the special circumstances of the war, is reported to be doing excellent service, while a volunteer corps of Women's Police already some 30 or 40 strong, with headquarters at Westminster, has been created with an idea to becoming a permanent institution.

Miss Wilson, one of the officers connected with the Women's Police, on April 28 made an eloquent appeal for the official recognition of a movement which has been successfully adopted in America, Germany, France, and Scandinavia. In Canada she said there are women judges and women's courts for women offenders. Miss Wilson dwelt on the necessity for women patrols in the parks, and also in the streets to guard children when returning from school. Much good work had been done by the women patrols at the military camps.

So far from there being any danger of overlapping or of the women's activities being resented by the regular police, Miss Wilson remarked amid laughter that the women's force had been received with open arms by the male policemen.

Until the Government recognise the movement the Treasury cannot do so, but Miss Wilson instanced Hull and Southampton as two towns which have decided to put policewomen on the local rates and pay them an official salary. Hull is to have a superintendent and two assistants and Southampton two policewomen, while other towns are also considering the matter.

THE PREMIER ON RECRUITING.

The Prime Minister, addressing a meeting of wholesale and retail traders on May 4, said 260,000 out of 470,000 shop assistants of military age as well as 170,000 shop clerks and travellers out of 310,000 enlisted. He personally recognised that the bulk of his countrymen did not need to be flogged or goaded by rhetoric before they could be induced to obey the call of duty. Never in our history, he declared, has the recognition of duty been clearer obedience more prompt and unselfish. "I should say to the nation—you have made a magnificent beginning, and have stood the side of aggression. Proceed in the same temper. There are still unused, and to the enemy unsuspected, resources which you must mobilise and organise to the full. I am not ashamed to call myself an optimist, not that I underrate the prowess of the enemy or the gravity of the struggle, but because I believe first and foremost in the righteousness of our cause, and next because I am confident we will leave nothing untried or undone to bring that cause to a decisive glorioue issue. There must not be in the United Kingdom a man or woman who at the end of the struggle, will be able to say I was idle in the greatest task in the stirring annals of our country which has ever fallen to the lot of the British to achieve."

GERMANS' LAST RESERVES.

FINAL ACCESSION OF STRENGTH.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc is one of the most helpful and encouraging writers upon the war and its final issue, says "Public Opinion."

His knowledge of military history is great, as is his personal acquaintance with the great battlefields of Europe. His latest statement in "Land and Water" with regard to the final triumph of the Allies' arms is most reassuring.

IF HE DOES NOT BREAK THE LINE.

"No local successes," he writes, "no flattening of this salient, or re-capturing of that position, no slight advance due to his last accession in numbers, can benefit the enemy at all towards his immediate and only useful end, which is simply the breaking of the Allied line.

"If he does not break that line he has done nothing; and if his attempt to break through fails, then after it has failed he will be in a worse position to meet the final Allied offensive than he was before. Not only will he be weaker from losses, but he will know that he has now no further reserves to put in the field during the summer.

"Now, if we admit 800,000 as the maximum figure of men which Germany can train at any moment, it was to be expected that, in the course of the war, three principal accessions of strength would be apparent in the forces of the German Empire alone—exclusive of those of its ally. Upon the appearance of the third of these accessions of strength the last effort of the enemy would have been launched and no more was to follow.

"In the face of the enormous losses which Germany has been suffering, this last accession of strength would not bring the enemy to anything like the superiority which he had over the Allies during the winter, but it would provide an immediate increase of strength available at this or that striking point; the effects of such a sudden reinforcement would be clear.

"It is evident that we are now entering this period of the third and last accession of strength to the enemy.

"He is using a very considerable proportion of his new strength in Flanders and upon other points on the Western front. And that is the explanation of all the news that we have been receiving during the last few days. We may expect, first the element of surprise, then repeated attacks in close formation and losses far superior to those of the defence. The enemy cannot but play now for very high stakes, and attempt, at a great expense of men, to obtain conditions as favourable as possible upon which to conclude what he calls 'an honourable peace'—that is, a draw.

"But by the very use of this method he will, if he fails to achieve his object, find himself in a much worse position after that failure than before, for he is going to use what he knows to be his last reserves and he has already begun to put them into the field.

"The measure of our success and of his failure in the next couple of weeks will be his ability or inability to get through. If he does not get through, no local advance, no capturing of a few pieces here or there, or even of positions with which recent encounters have made us familiar, can have the least effect upon the final result.

SUPPOSE—

"To put the matter baldly, supposing the Germans were within a week in possession of the ruins of Ypres; suppose that they retook the spur of Les Eparges; suppose that these continually arriving new numbers took back the whole of the belt which the French have gained during the spring in Champagne; suppose they retook, one by one, the heights in the Vosges and reached the passes of those mountains, as they have already retaken the summit of the Hartmannweilerkopf—suppose all this. It would not bring the ultimate success of the enemy nearer by an inch unless the effect produced upon civilian opinion should give the enemy politically what he could not achieve in the field."

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230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE INSURANCE MUDDLE.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 31st.

In our issue of March 31st under "An Insurance Muddle," we cited a case of considerable importance to underwriters and shippers alike, which had been decided in the law courts at Home, in which a dispute arose over a cargo of linseed consigned to Hamburg by a British steamer. The linseed was fully covered by an insurance policy, which amongst other things included war risks and restraint of princes. On the way war broke out between Great Britain and Germany, involving the abandonment of the voyage, to proceed with which would have constituted the offence of trading with the enemy. On receiving intimation from the Admiralty, the captain concluded his voyage at a British port. The owners of the linseed objected: they required the cargo at Hamburg, to which port, obviously it could not go. Looking upon the insurance policy as ample cover the cargo was abandoned and a claim was made as for a salvage loss by handing over the goods to the underwriters in return for the insured values. After a patient hearing the judge decided against the underwriters, his Lordship holding that the true spirit of the insurance contract rested on the adventure, not the goods, and that the termination of the adventure a British port instead of Hamburg, constituted a constructive loss. According to the "Economist," this decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeal. But since Lord Justice Swinfen Eady dissented from the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bray, the case may still go to the House of Lords, a desirable conclusion, as the law on this subject has become confused. Put roughly, this judgment of the Court of Appeal declares that an order from the British Government to the master of a British ship commanding him to bring his ship and cargo to England instead of taking it to Germany causes a "total constructive loss" of the cargo by the "destruction of the contemplated adventure." (The second ship received its order from a French cruiser, but this fact was treated as making no difference.) By the Merchant Shipping Act, a constructive total loss occurs when the "subject matter insured" is reasonably abandoned because its actual total loss appears to be unavoidable. The insurance company argued that the subject matter insured was "the goods," and not "the contemplated voyage," and the linseed came safely to England. Lord Reading replies that the insurance was a contract to indemnify the assured "for any loss he might sustain if the goods did not arrive in safety at their destination," and at common law the loss of the voyage must be treated as loss of the goods. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady took an entirely different view of the law. He knew of no case in which an event had been held to be "restraint of princes" where no force had been used, and the outbreak of war was not such an "arrest, restraint, or detainment" within any ordinary or special meaning of those words. Further he held that there had not been a constructive total loss of the goods insured.

We have recaptulated the salient facts of the case, as we are aware from enquiries addressed to us for information on the subject when our first article appeared, there are a number of cargoes from Bombay which are at present "hung up" awaiting the final decision on the point.

BRITISH V. GERMAN TRADE METHODS.

Some pointed instances of how Germans have taken advantage of the conservatism and lack of initiative of British manufacturers are contained in a recent issue of the Wellington (New Zealand) "Evening Post."

No labour has been too great for the German firms in their endeavours to understand and meet local requirements. One firm manufacturing gas lighting and similar goods has for years past sent its representatives in Australasia at least three complete ranges of its samples each year, free of cost, with every additional improvement as it was introduced. The cost of the samples has been something like £1,000. After being exhibited in various centres they are sold as "shop-worn" goods for whatever they would fetch.

Wherever practical experience showed that alterations which had been made were not a success locally the goods were taken back without expense to the purchasers. Where competition has been encountered with articles manufactured specially for Australasian requirements the German firm in question has cabled for samples, and in most cases has forthwith adapted its own goods to the type required. In order to be fully informed about the local market a member of the firm representing them in Australasia went to Germany every second year at their expense.

That their methods paid may be gathered from the fact that their business increased yearly, and by £10,000 during the year before the war. On the contrary, an important British firm, which was approached by a New Zealand house anxious to represent them, declined to do business until the samples were paid for in full. When this was agreed to it was discovered that certain of the parts were rusty. After some delay new parts were delivered, accompanied by an invoice for the full price.

The idea of shipping goods to New Zealand on consignment was laughed to scorn, and the firm would only do business on the basis of cash against documents in England,, regardless of the standing of the New Zealand firm. Knowing all the circumstances, they were still too hidebound in conservatism to depart from methods which had been in vogue with them for many years and which they said had always brought them "all the business they wanted."

It is still a case of "Wake up, England!" especially now that an unequalled opportunity present itself for the expansion of British trade with the Dominions and other countries from which German goods have been driven.

Writing in the "Contract Record" on the prospects of this expansion of inter-Empire trade as a result of the war, the Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce in Canada, utters the following warning:—

"The patriotic impulse may help to excuse for a limited time crudeness of make and comparative lack of quality, but will not carry further. The wares must be up to the mark and reasonable in price, or the economic impulse will prompt customers to seek what they want where these two qualities are found. Neither the flag nor the hurrah will suffice to excuse lack of good workmanship or extravagance of price."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 29th.

SEEDS.

Calcutta Linseed, June July value	56/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19
July	18/9
September-Octobor	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/1½
July	18/10½
September-October	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/7½
July	21/3
September-October	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	21/9
July	21/4½
September-October	21/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 31st.

The market this morning was quiet. There was a disposition to sell stapled grades on the part of export houses, but buyers were very scarce.

In the afternoon there was a sharp decline in prices, New Broach dropping to 235½.

At Colaba a further decline of Rs. 2 took place with very few buyers.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

We Quote:—

Fine Broach, June 209
Fine Bengal, 155½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 181

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 233
Fully Good Bengal, January, 173.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	239½	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ..	212	..	..	June 1915

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C.17

M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	183/4	178	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	186	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	..	213		Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	192		Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	198		Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	215		Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	215		Do.
M G. Bengals ..	158	..	..	June 1915
M'G. Akola, Khgm.	183/4	..	..	Do.
Do.	209	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th May, 1915:—

Cotton	6,301 Bales.
Wheat	25,975 cwts.
Linseed	22,370 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	3,416 ,,
Ginjellyseed	347 ,,
Poppyseed	76 ,,
Groundnuts	1,002 ,,
Castorseed	4,339 ,,
Rice	107,053 ,,
Myrabollams	5,100 ,,
Cottonseed	6,782 ,,
Gram	3,765 ,,
Joowar	1,469 ,,
Maize	15 ,,
Barley	725 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ... Rs. 8-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ... Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras ... Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 44 B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7-8d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Do. forward ... 1s. 4½d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Frances 3 m-s. do ... 175 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ... 133
Do. Shanghai ... 169½
60 d-s. Yokohama ... 150½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ...	24-10-0
Australian do ...	24-5-0
Bombay do ...	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15-10-0
English Dragons ...	15-10-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	60-9-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 31.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a somewhat weak tone to-day owing to the closing days of the current settlement. Tata Iron and Steel shares also ruled weak.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 543¾, Fazulbhai at Rs. 410.

Standards declined to Rs. 972½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1140.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,470 and Centrals to Rs. 1,860.

Indian Dying and Bleaching shares were placed at Rs. 121¼, Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 182½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 267½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 173¾.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 219.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 920.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood steady at Rs. 102½. Deferred declined to Rs. 191½.

Gujarat Ry. shares improved to Rs. 102½ and Ahmedabad Dholka's to Rs. 126.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,632½.

China Mill shares were placed at Rs. 385.

Telephones stood unchanged at Rs. 124.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes were quoted at Rs. 93 5/8.

5 per cent Sanitary Bonds (short-dated) were placed at Rs. 106-8-0.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,635
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	56½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	17½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	58½d
Mercantile Bank .. £ { 12½ A .. / 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£22
	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	750
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	113½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	690
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	290
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	210
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,800
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	300
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,340
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	500
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	87½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	173½
David ..	250	do.	25	543½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	410
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	267½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	3,425
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	107½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	121½
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	182½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,235
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	670
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,142½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,600
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	210
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	135
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	540
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	267½
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	90
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	972½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	102½
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,470
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	220
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.	350
	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.15%	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	220
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamakind ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	89
Baroda Spin Co., .	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	195	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	917½
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
and T. Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	219½
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	30
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	5%	245
Central I.M. Co. Ld. ..	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	..	42%	580
The Eastern { O	21	..	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	..	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O.	40	..	Nil.	57
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	129
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	101
Indian Cotton Co. Ld. { O. Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jose's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Marcks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	July	10	90
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	Rs. 10	173
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	7%	65
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	30%	640xd
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	Rs. 2½	38
Shivrajpur Syad etc.	10	..	Nil.	14½
Sirdar Carbine Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	102½
{ D	30	&	Nil.	191½
Co { P	150	June	6%	132
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,085
,, ,, P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,085
Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct. May.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	..	..	2½	200
Telephone Co. ..	..	..	Rs. 4	125
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividedn XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500 nom 50
Bibert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areull's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	777½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales ..	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld. ..	500	Sept.	30	520
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	126
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	154
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	662½
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	110
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	102½
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	4%	49½xd
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	25
*Sara Siraiganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	74
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	55
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	175
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	565
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	12

* 4% 1st. paid during Construction

COMPANY MEETING.

SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Monday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya presiding.

It appears from the report that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 7,507-14-9, which when added to last year's balance of Rs. 1,877-5-11 amounts to Rs. 9,385-4-8. The working of the first six months of the year was satisfactory, but latterly owing to the War, the prices both, of yarn and cloth, went so low, that the expectations raised by the first half year's profits were not realised. The Directors recommended that out of the profit Rs. 7,500 be carried to the account of depreciation of Machinery, and the balance Rs. 1,885-4-8 be carried to next year's account.

U. S. PROHIBITION OF INDIAN CORN IMPORTS.

The fact having come to the notice of the United States Secretary of Agriculture that *Sclerospora maydis*, formerly known as *Peronospora maydis*, a serious disease of Indian corn, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in Java and India and probably in adjoining islands and countries, and is coming to the United States with imported Indian corn, on and after March 8, 1915, and until further notice, the importation from Java and India, and Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, of Indian corn, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture, is prohibited.

GLASS FACTORIES IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The United Provinces Government has asked the Government of India to move the Secretary of State to appoint two Belgian or English glass experts with a view to the introduction of improved and up to date processes in the glass factories of these Provinces. In making this request the U. P. Government says the "Pioneer" is acting on the recommendation of the Committee they appointed at the outbreak of the war to investigate the possibilities of assisting local industries to capture a share of German and Austrian trade. The enquiries of the Committee show that one of the most promising openings is to be found in the glass industry which is carried on in several parts of the United Provinces. "This trade," says the U. P. Government's letter to the Government of India "though still in its infancy, offers great possibilities, for not only are the manufacturers, who have already indulged in various costly experiments, possessed of capital and quite prepared to sink it in improvements, but they are also fully alive to the unique opportunity offered by the present crisis for invading the extensive markets in which German and Austrian firms have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly." The two experts when appointed are "to teach the business of glass making and its methods fully and without reserve to the employes of any factory to which the Local Government may post them."

BANKRUPT AUSTRIA.

NO MONEY FOR SOLDIERS: HALF-PAY FOR OFFICERS.

For the past few weeks Austrian officers and men have been waiting for their pay for the month of March, and the money has not arrived at the front, causing great inconvenience to officers and distress among the men, wired the Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" on April 29.

According to news received here from Innsbruck the Austrian war funds are so low that Vienna intends to make serious retrenchments in all departments. The officers are to be offered half-pay, while the soldiers are to be paid not in money but in kind.

It is therefore a bankrupt army that is fighting in the Carpathians, and naturally the moral, of the troops will suffer from this fact. The greatest sufferers will be wounded officers and men and their families.

It is stated that Austria failed to raise a loan in America in January.

DHARWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A correspondent wires from Dharwar:—Dr. Dev, Secretary, Servants of India Society; with Mr. G. K. Abhyanker of Sankli came to Dharwar on tour for Congress work. An influencial District Congress Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Jathar. Messrs. H. B. Jambhekar and K. B. Ankalgi, Pleader, are Secretaries.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

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S. S. GUTENFELS AND BARENFELS.

ORDERS OF THE PRIZE COURT.

Upon the application of his Majesty's Procurator in Egypt and after reading his affidavit of the 5th March 1915, and the affidavit of G. A. W. Booth, counsel on behalf of owners, and the certificate of the Registrar as to the advertisement of the summons taken out by his Majesty's Procurator:—

It is ordered that in the event of the abovementioned ship being requisitioned by the Lords of the Admiralty, that the Lords of the Admiralty be at liberty to remove or to cause to be removed out of the jurisdiction of this Court, to such port or ports in India as may seem to them desirable, and there, subject as hereinafter appears, cause to be delivered, sold or otherwise dealt with the whole of the cargo now laden on board the s.s. Gutenfels under the arrest of this Court, such cargo to be transported in the said vessel without discharge at Alexandra; and that the said Lords of the Admiralty may authorise the carrying out of such removal, delivery and other disposal and all necessary arrangements and proceedings in connection therewith by the London Chamber of Commerce or such persons or firms as they may approve as representatives of the said Chamber upon the undertaking of his Majesty's Procurator in Egypt, on behalf of the Lords of the Admiralty.

1. That such cargo and each and every part thereof shall be delivered, sold, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with any Orders of this Court or of any releases issued out of this Court and not otherwise.

2. That all cargo ordered to be released shall be delivered to the persons entitled, to such delivery upon payment of the following charges:—

(a) A reasonable freight or percentage charge on the value of the cargo released, to cover all expenses and commissions charged or chargeable for moving the vessel to her discharging port or ports.

(b) Reasonable landing, warehousing and insurance charges upon such goods up to the time of delivery.

(c) Proportion of marine and war-risk insurance premium in respect of the voyage from Alexandria to port of discharge where applicable.

(d) Any additional general average or similar charge which may be incurred from any cause arising during the voyage from Alexandria to the discharging port or ports.

3. That all cargo ordered by this Court to be sold shall be sold to the best advantage and that the proceeds of cargo so sold shall be duly accounted for to the Court whenever so required subject only to the deductions mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof, and in addition to the deduction of a reasonable commission to the parties carrying out the sale.

4. That there shall be immediately refunded or paid to the party concerned any sum which may be disallowed by this Court upon the application of any party interested in respect of any of the charges, commissions, or other expenses paid or deducted under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Order and any sum which may be awarded by the Court to any person by way of damages or indemnity or otherwise in connection with any of the matters herein referred to.

5. That original releases issued shall be returned into Court after delivery with the date of delivery, the charges paid, and a note of any short delivery, and that full return shall be made to the Court of the execution of any Order for sale or any other disposal of any cargo and generally that all information called for by the Court in connection with the foregoing matters shall be immediately furnished to the Court.

NOTE.—Similar orders were issued for the Barenfels.

SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATION.

Upon reading the affidavit of his Majesty's Procurator in Egypt, dated the 28th day of April 1915, and upon hearing his Majesty's Procurator on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Booth of Counsel for the banks referred to herein:

It is ordered that the Order of this Court dated the 5th day of March 1915, dealing with the delivery and disposal in India of the cargo of the above ship, be varied as follows:—

That with regard to all cargo liable to condemnation or detention as enemy goods, the Bills of Lading of which are held on behalf of enemy owners by any one of the following Banks, and which Bills of Lading the said Banks claim were handed to them as security:

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The National Bank of India, Limited,

The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,

The Eastern Bank, Limited, and Messrs. Cox and Co., the Lords of the Admiralty be at liberty, on this Court making an Order declaring such goods good and lawful prize, in lieu of selling the same and accounting for the proceeds, to arrange that the representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the Crown, shall hand over and deliver all such goods to the respective Banks holding the documents in connection therewith, on the undertaking by His Majesty's Procurator in Egypt on behalf of the Crown to account to this Court for the full invoice value of all such goods, after deduction only of the charges referred to in paragraph 2 of the Order of this Court of the 5th March 1915, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. from the time of the receipt in India of the Order for such handing over and delivery.

And that in addition to the Banks referred to above, such further Banks as His Majesty's Procurator in Egypt may consent to include in this Order may be included accordingly, and on the filing of any such consent this Order shall apply to any such Banks as if their names had been included in this Order.

And that in all other respects the said Order of the 5th March, 1915, shall stand.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court, Vacation Sitting: Short Causes, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Co-operative Housing Association: Mr. Talmaki's paper on the possibilities of forming co-operative societies among Hindus, 6 p.m.
Seventh Annual General Meeting of the policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., at 4 p.m. and of the shareholders at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's registered Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Bombay Insolvency Court: Special Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 3.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

P and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 5 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—At Auchenleish, Glenisla, Scotland, on the 6th April 1915, the wife of Lieut. Harry Lugard Fraser, Xth (Royal) Hussars, of a son.

RIDSDALE—On the 22nd May, at Cawnpore, to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. B. Ridsdale, of "Ferndale," a daughter.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—On the 17th April, 1915 suddenly, at Felixstowe, Colonel Frank Abbott, lately Commanding 37th Cavalry (Baluch Horse).

BUTLER—On the 14th April, 1915, at London, Canada, suddenly Charlton Poynder Butler, son of the late James Henry Butler, F. R. C. S. E., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, India, and of Mrs. Butler, Bramford Vicarage, Ipswich, aged 60.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

June 1.

154—Guards—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June, 1915. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles, and
3 days 1st to 3rd "A" 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men per day.
3 days 4th to 6th "E" 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men per day.
6 days 7th to 12th "F" 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men per day.
7 days 13th to 19th "G" 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd "B" 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men per day.
5 days 23rd to 27th "C" 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men per day.

167 Recruiting—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

146 Parade—Mondays—"G" Company at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Tuesdays—N. C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Members of "G" Company living at Andheri and Pali Hill at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Thursdays—"G" Company at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Fridays—N. C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
"C" and "F" Company's Recruits, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

179 Promotion No. 7166 Sergt. E. N. E. Waldron (Bombay Vol. Rifles) attached Signal Squadron, 1st Indian Cavalry Division, promoted to commissioned rank and posted to 36th Horse with effect from 16th April 1915.

189—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 8470 Vol. H. W. Smith, "G" Coy.
No. 8471 Vol. A. C. Warner, "H" Coy.
No. 3124 Vol. M. Quintaba, "H" Coy.
No. 8472 Vol. S. G. Butchard, "H" Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notifies that traffic for Siam is liable to serious delay owing to heavy pressure.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 15th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.

About midnight, on Sunday, a fire broke out in the New Great Eastern Mill at Parel in a quantity of loose cotton lying in the cleaning room on the first floor. A police sepoy first gave the alarm and informed the Fire Brigade. The Chinchpogly engine, followed by the Haines Road engine, appeared on the scene, and the fire was put out in a short time. The damage done by the fire is estimated to be Rs. 500 which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

DROWNED IN THE SEA AT MAHIM

At the Morgue, on Monday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Hari Jiwan, a Hindu, aged about twenty-years. The diseased was employed as a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway and worked at Matunga. He was frequently attacked by epileptic fits. After taking his food at noon on Sunday he went out; and at 4 p.m. his body was found lying on the fore-shore at Mahim, where, it is believed he had gone to bathe.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague and three attacks and four deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Sunday, the plague attacks being reported from Chukla, Market, Bhuleshwar and Kamatipura. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 49, as compared with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 88 of 1913. The number of rats caught on Saturday was 1,642, out of which 23 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 14 of these, C Ward 8, and E Ward 1, while the A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

LIST OF ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR TEXT-BOOKS

Government have recently approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to issue in book form a list of the text-books in English and the local vernaculars (except Sindhi) sanctioned from time to time for use in the primary and secondary schools of the Presidency. The list, which has been revised up to the 31st August, 1914, is divided into two parts, viz., part I specifying the text-books prescribed for secondary schools and part II specifying those prescribed for the departmental books, i.e., those of which the copyright belongs to the Educational Department. For facility of reference the text-books included in the list have been arranged first according to languages and then according to subjects.

A MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A largely attended meeting of members of the Depressed Classes was held at Byculla on Sunday evening. Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad presided. At the outset prayers were offered for the success of British Arms and the Allies. Mr. Maruti Shahji moved that as the higher castes of Hindus prevented them from attending Hindu temples for worship, steps should be taken to have a temple of their own in Bombay. It was announced at the meeting that subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 1,200 have been collected. Mr. Sambhaji Satuji Waghmare next proposed that steps should be taken to approach the authorities to remove the disability which shut out members of the depressed classes from using the motor car service between Talegaon and Junner. Several speeches were made praising the British Government which equalised all classes.

HINDU GIRL'S SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl, named Parwatibai aged about 16.

The deceased used to live with her mother near Parel. As she had some quarrel in the house, of late, on Saturday she took a large dose of Nux Vomica. At 10-30 a.m. she went to bed with her mother; but at 2-30 a.m. she suddenly woke up, cried aloud began to get fits of convulsions. A doctor was at once sent for, but the medicine had no effect at that stage. Subsequently she collapsed at 8 a.m. on the following morning. On examining the body of the deceased, it was found she had taken a large dose of Nux Vomica.

The jury returned a verdict of death by poisoning herself with nux vomica.

A DISMISSED SUIT BETWEEN JOURNALS

RULE ISSUED AGAINST ORDER FOR FURTHER ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Chitty and Champman, Mr. S. R. Das made an interesting application in a case which arose out of rivalry between two vernacular papers of Faridpur, the "Hitaishi" and the "Sanjoy". In reply to a paragraph published in the "Sanjoy," the "Hitaishi" wrote an article saying that the "Sanjoy" published a sale notification twice over to fill up space. On this the Editor of the "Sanjoy" charged the Editor of the "Hitaishi" with defamation. The Magistrate held that the writing did not amount to defamation and dismissed the case. The Sessions Judge on being moved directed further enquiry into the complaint. Against that order the present application was made.

The Lordships issued a rule on the Sessions Judge of Faridpur to show cause why the order of further enquiry should not be set aside.

ACCEPTANCE OF RATION MONEY BY POLICE FROM PARTY.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION REJECTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Chitty and Chapman Mr. K. N. Chaudhury moved on behalf of Surendra Mohan Bose, a Sub-Inspector of Police who was convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Barisal of taking illegal gratification and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. On the 20th September last a dacoity was committed in the house of a Mahomedan lady of Perojpur. Sub-Inspector Bose went there to investigate and took four rupees a day for the period during which he was there from the lady as ration money. The lady told this to her relative the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq who reported the matter to the Inspector-General of Police. An enquiry followed which resulted in the prosecution of the Sub-Inspector and resulted in his conviction. Their Lordships summarily rejected the application.

VIOLENT DUST STORM.

TELEGRAPH POSTS BLOWN DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 31.

No less than half a mile of telegraph posts were blown down between Delhi and Agra by a violent dust storm yesterday, interrupting telegraph communication but a very smart piece of work has been done in repairing the line which was restored by 6 o'clock this morning.

Captain E. Marsden, 64th Pioneers, died at Myitkyina on Thursday after a brief illness. He was brought down from Putao the previous week. He was a fine all round sportsman.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CARRYING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Inspector Shehirar Talyarkhan of the Excise Department, charged Yusuf Abdulla, alias Yusuf Nakta, a Mahomedan, with selling one and possessing two grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. D. F. Dastur appeared for the defence.

On 26th May, Mr. Talyarkhan on receiving certain information proceeded to Kamitipura and arrested the accused while selling cocaine. In the scuffle, it was alleged, one Mahadeo Narsoo raised a stick to assault Mr. Talyarkhan and his men, but Mr. Talyarkhan disarmed and arrested him. The Excise Inspector then went to Yusuf's house and found it locked from the inside. They also smelt some cocaine burning in the house.

The accused denied the charge, but on the evidence he was convicted. As he had two previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mahadev was then charged with obstructing a public officer in the discharge of his duties. He was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A NIGHT INTRUDER'S EIGHTH CONVICTION

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Purshuram Shamrao with theft of a gold rings belonging to one Lalloo Raghbo.

On Sunday night the complainant went to bed, and at about 3 a.m., he woke up and found the accused standing by his side. He seized the accused. Thereupon the accused assaulted him, but on raising an alarm, a sepoy who was on his patrol came in and arrested the accused. On searching a gold ring was found on the body of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and as this was his eighth conviction, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED LOCKING OF A TENANT.

On Monday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mariambai stood charged with wrongfully confining one Parvatibai, a sub-tenant of hers. Mr. Kursondas appeared for the defence.

It was alleged that the complainant had not paid up the arrears of rent asked for by the accused. Subsequently she locked the complainant in her room.

The accused stated that the complainant had locked herself up purposely to bring the accused into trouble.

On the evidence his Worship discharged the accused.

"WAPEJ UNION."

OPEN-AIR FESTIVAL.

As a close to the festivities in the Merry Month of May, the "Wapej Union," an association of Catholic Young Men in Andheri gave on Sunday last a free open-air entertainment near the Roman Catholic Church, Ghodbunder Road. A very large gathering was present not only from Andheri and the surrounding suburbs, but also from Bandra and mofussil places. Lieut. Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retd), F.S.I., J.P., presided. An elaborate programme comprising of comic songs, to the accompaniment of music, and a farce entitled "A Race for a Dinner," followed by a Negro Scene in one act, were cleverly performed by the boys, who called forth repeated laughter and encomiums from the audience.

After the perfomance Colonel Kirtikar in his address from the Chair, while thanking the Union for the amusement afforded that evening, remarked on the progress which Andheri had made in the last few years, notably in education. As an old resident he remembered the time when Andheri was popularly known as "Andhere" or darkness, but such appellation could not justifiably be given to the place at the present time. He complimented the perfomance on the manner in which they had rendered their various parts, and said that they would do credit in acting any first class literary drama. He also explained to the audience the meaning of the term "Wapej", which he said represented the initial letter of the first name of five of the members who had started the Union.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the local donors, some of whom had generously contributed towards the entertainment, and the singing of National Anthems, the proceedings ended.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION.

EFFECT OF BAD EXAMPLE AMONG EUROPEANS.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, held at the Central Y.M.C.A., London on April 30, the Rev. Arthur Giles (Indian secretary for the Society) said that even now, on lonely tea and coffee plantations and in mining districts, there were men who saw a Christian minister perhaps only once in several months. A man in Government service, in the Salt Department, had told him that he might go six months together without seeing a European. Recounting some of his own experiences, Mr Giles said that he remembered the first time he conducted a service at the railway junction, only thirty-five miles from Bombay, where the Great Indian Peninsular Railway branches off to north and south. The congregation was assembled in a small and frightfully dirty waiting-room above the refreshment-room, and he officiated amid the shrieking of railway whistles and the noise of shunting, with a very poor light and with the fumes of railway engines blowing in at the window. Yet the people were delighted, and asked him to repeat the visit, which he had done on several occasions. Lord Reay, who presided, said that if England wished India to become a Christian country the object would not be achieved so much by direct missionary effort as by indirect Christian testimony. The greatest difficulty the missionary encountered was the bad example of many of those who were professedly Christians.

ENGLISH MAIL DEPARTURES.

The P and O. Company's English Mail steamer Kashmir left Bombay on Saturday with a few passengers on board. Among those who left were the Hon'ble Mr. N. and Mrs. Bonham Carter and the Hon'ble Mr. F. N. Fisher.

IMPROVING BACK BAY.

THE NEW SEA WALL.

As is well-known the Bombay Public Works Department have for sometime past been busy with three important works on the Back Bay foreshore. These works form a part of the big reclamation scheme outlined by Lord Sydenham in the Legislative Council in January, 1911.

The first, is the building of a sea-wall from a point known as Jackson's Crib, opposite Wilson's College, to the Marine Lines end touching the Cable House. The second is in connection with reclaiming a portion of the low lying land opposite to the riding school and the third is the boring and sounding operations from the Boat Club Crib, Chowpatty, to Church Gate station, at a distance of 1,500 feet from the sea-wall.

In this connection it may be interesting to recall that the question of reclaiming the Back Bay has engaged the public attention for more than fifty years. There was a lull after the tragic failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, but it was revived in 1887, when Lord Reay appointed a Committee to consider the ways and means for reclaiming 45 acres of the Colaba foreshore and 30 acres between the Marine Lines and Church Gate station. Ten years later Lord Sandhurst's Government considered a scheme for reclaiming 90,000 square yards of the Colaba foreshore at a cost of five lakhs. That scheme, however, may be regarded as shelved.

THE NEW SEA WALL.

In the meanwhile, it was noticed that certain portions of the old sea wall were washed off every year by the high seas, and the cost of repairing them annually was heavy. The monsoon two years ago did great damage to the old walls in front of the Marine Lines. The first item of work referred to above was accordingly undertaken by the P. W. D., who have now completed building a pucca wall of mass concrete, the upper facing of the wall being broad enough to allow four persons to walk abreast. The middle portion of the wall is supported by a bell-nosed parapet. The high seas dash against the parapet but the shape protects the water from overflowing the walls. The waves harmlessly recede after spending their force within the arch below the bell-nose.

This portion of the wall has become very popular with those who frequent the beach and one sees a large number of visitors sitting on the parapet of an evening and passing a pleasant hour.

Another scheme is the filling up of the vacant low lying ground at the corner opposite to the Riding School. The land reclaimed is 300 by 400 feet, and it required 12 lakhs of cubic feet of earth to fill the hollow. The earth for this purpose was mostly brought down from the cutting below the Malabar Hill hanging garden. The reclaimed land forms a very valuable addition to the Marine Lines frontage. It is possible that the future band stand will be located here, with a well laid out garden attached to it.

ANOTHER WORK FINISHED.

The boring and sounding operations in the sea between the Boat Club Crib at the Chowpathy end and Church Gate station which commenced sometime in November last, has been practically finished. A line of iron-bars are now laid out at an average distance of about 1,500 feet from the foreshore and can be seen at low tide and marks the direction the sea-wall will take. The soundings had to be carried to a depth varying from 15 to 24 feet before solid rock beds were reached. The rocks were then bored to about 4 inches to make sure that they were not boulders. This work has now been postponed on account of the approaching monsoon.

A large number of benches and other seats have already been provided along the new sea-wall which is fast becoming a popular place of resort to those living in the congested areas of Girgaum, Thakurdwar, and Marine Lines.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR CHOLERA.

For several years past the Government of Bombay has issued tabloids of permanganate free of charge for use in villages, infected with cholera, as it has been found that if the drug is given properly it has very good effects. Hitherto it has been the practice to dissolve the tabloids in water and give the liquid to the patients when they ask for it. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, has recently recommended that in future the drug should be stored in the shape of pills in all localities subject to epidemics, and promtly issued at the first appearance of the disease. He also recommended that the pills should be issued in 'treatments,' similar to the quinine treatments which have become so popular. Government have accordingly issued orders that the Civil Surgeons of districts and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners should keep suitable stocks of permanganate made up into treatments of 12 pills, and these officers will supply them to Mamlatdars for issue, free of charge, in cholera-infected localities. A Press Note just issued by Government says that the Governor in Council trusts that they and all persons of education and influence will put forward their best efforts to popularize the use of the treatment and thus save many valuable lives.

CURRENCY OFFICE C C.

FIXTURES, 1915.

June 12, The George Cricket Club.
June 26, Thomas Cook & Son C. C.
July 3, Willingdon Cricket Club.
July 10, The New High School
July 17, Municipal Cricket Club.
July 24, Times of India C. Club.
July 31, David Sassoon C. C.
August 7, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank C. C.
August 14, Bombay Gymkhana (B. Team.)
August 21, Y. M. C. A. (B. Team.)
August 28, Islam Gymkhana (B. Team.)
September 4, John Bright Cricket Club.
September 18, Bank of Bombay C. Club.
September 25, King King & Co. C. C.
October 2, E. D. Sassoon & Co. C. C.

DECCAN GYMKHANA POONA.

ANNUAL REPORT---1915.

The annual report of the above Gymkhana for the year ending March 31, 1915, shows that there were 658 members in the register as against 489 of the previous year. The net increase of 169 for the year is considered a record gain for a single year.

There were held twelve meetings of the general body, four being business meetings (one annual and three quarterly), and the rest for topical discussion. The attendance at the topical discussion meetings averaged 20, and almost all members present took part in the discussion. The following subjects were introduced and discussed at these meetings:—

1. Our past progress and future programme; (2) Indian Games vs. Foreign Games; (3) Central Athletic Association; (4) Principles of selection of cricket teams for inter club and representative matches; (5) Desirability of making provision for indoor gaves in a sporting institution; (6) Physical Education of children and (7) Duty of our Municipalities towards the cause of sport.

The managing committee feels it necessary to repeat that the finances of the Gymkhana ought to be considerably strengthened in order to enable it to work satisfactorily in the cause of sport, and to request the members to help management in the collection of arrears.

GAMES.

Cricket Department.—The Gymkhana played 12 matches during the season of which 7 were won and 5 were lost. The attendance in the nets was good. About 70 members played in these matches from the Gymkhana side.

Messrs. Date, Raje and Bhagwat represented the Gymkhkana on the Poona Hindu Representative Matches Committee.

Tennis Department.—The attendance on the Tennis courts was good, Messrs. Sardesai, Pawgi and Bhagwat represented the Gymkhana on the Poona Open Tennis Tournaments Committee. The tournaments were held from 25th December, 1915.. Mr. Chinmulgund won the Singles, and Messrs. Saraf and Lele, the Doubles.

Gymnastics, Athletics and Indian Games.—The Indian section of the Gymnasium is ready. Apparatus for the foreign section is being added piece by piece. The Monthly Athletic and Cross Country Meetings had a poor attendance. It is hoped that the enthusiasts and supporters of this department will try to make these games popular by impressing on the minds of the members the utility of the games of this branch. The rules for the Indian games of Atya-Patya and Khokho were framed during the year. It is worth while to translate them into English. It is gratifying to note that other sporting institutions have begun to appreciate the importance of this branch of sport and to make adequate provision for its development. The open Athletic Tournaments were held this year from March 1, to March 4, 1915. The detailed report concerning these will be found on pages of the Year Book. The most interesting feature of these tournaments was the remarkable feat achieved by Mr. Datar of Sangli in running 27½ miles in 3 hours 8 minutes.

According to the resolution of the general body passed on October 3, 1914. the Gymkhana is affiliated to the Royal Life Saving Society (England) and to the Amateur Gymnastic Association (England) in order to be in touch with the work of these institutions.

A statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year of the gymkhana shows the balance of Rs. 1,414-6-1 in hand, after spending among other things Rs. 3,992-1-5 for the buildings, Rs. 1,323-13-10 for the premises, garden, etc., and Rs. 1,077-8-0 for the tournaments.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

article on instruction, and his drill is simplicity itself.

Fred Unwin, ex-amateur back stroke champion, deals extensively with the English racing and the American crawl back stroke styles. He devotes a little space to the surface stroke. It is, as he says, a pretty stroke, and I suggest, in addition, that some may find it (as I have done) useful as an aid to nervous pupils in mastering the more serviceable over-arm back stroke. I have found it difficult to induce a learner to take the arms over the head at first, because it has caused the head to be submerged and have induced the pupil to quietly take the hands up by the side of the head, until confidence and better balance have been gained. George Webster, the present amateur champion, deals with timing, and tells how they get that graceful sailing motion, ensuring speed with ease and rest.

DIVING AND FLOATING.

I have any amount of admiration for diving, and willingly concede the claims made for it by the Amateur Diving Association in the contribution to this book. Nevertheless. I prefer to enter the water in a modest and unostentatious manner, in short no high fancy dives for me. This article on "Diving" is the most compact I have read. The analysis of balance and movement in various dives, and the illustrations are very good.

Robert Sandon tells us that floating is to swimming what the ass's bridge is in Euclid. I have previously, expressed my agreement with Frank Sachs that floating should form a part of swimming lessons.

WATER POLO.

George Wilkinson is very illuminating on general tactics and the combination in water polo and as captain of the British Olympic team 1912, and wily skipper of a team famous for combination—Hyde Seal—he can be followed in safety.

C. E. Forsyth, Wigan, is at his best in a very thoughtful exposition on "handling the ball." These two state that the best method of shooting at goal is lying on the back facing the objective. Radmilovic contends that more power can be exerted when in an almost perpendicular position slightly leaning forward on the chest facing the goal and using the weight and power of the shoulders more.

ART OF SWIMMING.

SOME CHAMPIONS' METHODS.

TACTICS IN WATER POLO.

As Mr. Fred Baxter states, in his introduction to the new book on "Swimming," issued by the Amateur Swimming Association, during recent years, modifications have been brought about in what have hitherto been regarded as stereotyped swimming styles, says "Pluenger" in the "Athletic News."

The specialising tendency of our age has affected the art to a remarkable extent. This is evident, not only in the evolution of the pure speed stroke from breast to side, and then again to the breast (by way of the "trudgeon" and the crawl) but more recently in those methods now distinct from pure racing—the orthodox breast and back strokes. At present there is a strong difference of opinion, not only in this country but in Australia, and to some extent in America regarding the suitability of the crawl for distance swimming, and it is reflected in this new and valuable book published by Simkin, Marshall, and Co., Ltd., 4, Stationers' Hall Court, London.

"TRUDGEON" OR CRAWL.

Now and again in this really excellent manual the hankering after speed is mentioned and occasionally discouraged. Discouragement is sometimes justified, particularly in the case of the tyro who endeavours to scramble a certain distance in the shortest possible time, before he has put into practice a proper conception of a swimming stroke. Still, another phase of this desire is a healthy one, and is indeed at the root of these progressive modifications, for what tends to speed and particularly sustained speed more than the greatest possible progress with the least possible expenditure of energy, and what better way is there of obtaining grace? This question of expenditure of energy has split our experts in sections. Rob Derbyshire, the "doyen" of British sprint swimmers, makes a courageous fight on behalf of the "trudgeon," and referring to the crawl, states:— ...

"It might now be claimed that so much attention is being concentrated on a style which is only in its trial stage as a distance stroke that there appears every possibility of our losing a record that has always stood to the credit of England, namely, the ability to show a larger number of middle and long distance swimmers."

Derbyshire also quotes Cecil Healy, the Australian, who once was a pioneer of the crawl for distance, but who recanted to a certain extent, and after seeing Hodgson and Hatfield at Stockholm in 1912 advocated the trudgeon; but even he is somewhat liberal in his ideas. For instance, he has at present under his care a certain Jack Kelly, of the Drummoyne Club, a famous Australian organisation. Finding him adaptable he got him to introduce "two little crawl kicks" instead of allowing the feet to trail after the ordinary scissors kick. Healy himself is in the throes of a controversy with the brilliant Longworth, the young Australian distance crawler, who has great faith in his own method.

THE CRAWL THE NATURAL STROKE.

Healy and Hatfield provide in their methods instances in support of Handley's theory of progression. L. de B. Handley, of the New York Athletic Club, captain of the water-polo team, contributes an able article stating his "Reasons for declaring the Crawl the most natural and easiest way to swim as well as the fastest." Read what he writes:—

"The advocates of old-fashioned methods should bear in mind that the various strokes which have written the history of swimming were sequent and closely allied phases in the process of evolution. Progress was attained by a slow, systematic unfolding of the principles of watermanship, and not by the sudden leaps from one theory to another. . . . Evidently, then, it is no stress of the imagination to claim that the crawl is but a modification of the breast stroke; and a modification that draws us a great deal closer to the objective point of every student of natation, that of finding a combination of movements allowing men to attain the maximum of aquatic speed and endurance, with the natural forces at his disposal. . . . It would be absurd to believe that a stroke which enables an athlete to negotiate all distances faster and with less expenditure of power, as it must to bring him to victory, will not offer these same advantages to everybody, be they middle-aged men, women, or children."

A WORLD'S CHAMPION'S EXPERIENCE.

"I consider myself a trudgeon swimmer." writes George Ritchie Hodgson, of Canada. 400 metres and 1,500 metres Olympic champion, and world's record holder for 1,000 metres, 1,500 metres, and one mile. With all this brilliancy he is very modest, and will lay down no set of rules. "My own personal experience is that 100 yards is the longest distance for which the stroke can be used with advantage." Again, "beyond this distance, the trudgeon stroke is with me more advantageous." Solomon tells us "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," but evidently in the multitude of swimmers there is contradiction.

THE LIFE-SAVING STROKES.

The breast stroke is dealt with by R. A. Crawshaw and Percy Courtman, and this section is in excellent hands. Courtman is A.S.A. breast stroke champion and world's record holder. I have had the pleasure and honour of being associated with Arnold Crawshaw in the teaching of swimming to the new 18th Battalion Manchester Regiment, and can testify to his high value as a mentor. At the outset they mention a recent improvement of the breast stroke, a downward press, which I have found easy to teach and most beneficial for the pupil, enabling him to master breathing more readily. A Crawshaw has also an admirable

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection or communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June, 1, 1915.

THE WAR BILL.

Mr. Lloyd George during his career as a Finance Minister has been responsible for a series of sensational budgets. No Chancellor of the Exchequer has more regularly startled the country by the high ambition of his social schemes or the audacity of his claims on the public purse. He was the first Finance Minister in England to associate his office with social reform. His predecessors merely regarded themselves as the instrument of the Government for devising the means by which the policy of the Cabinet could be financed, and were content to devote their talents exclusively to financial policy. Mr. Lloyd George conceived that the Minister who holds the purse strings of the country had a higher mission to fulfil. He devised great schemes of social reform involving great expenditure. He was not merely content with meeting deficits or disposing of surpluses by lessening taxation. He held that a nation with an estimated average income of £300 to £400 millions per annum with the largest invested capital in the world should be called upon to make greater sacrifices, and wherever he found accumulated wealth he laid it under contribution for the amelioration of the poor and unfortunate, the worker by whose labour the wealth was accumulated and the old and infirm, who, having spent their energy in the industrial service of the country, had hitherto been thrown upon the scrap heap and left to eke out the few remaining years of their existence in penury,—sometimes in absolute conditions of semi-starvation with the alternative of subsistence by a degrading form of State charity. That is a brief description of the work begun by Mr. Lloyd George during the five years of his Chancellorship of the Exchequer,— begun but not finished. It has been interrupted by the war, and it is questionable whether within this generation the country will have much money to spend on schemes of social reform. But it lies to the credit of Mr. Lloyd George that he has done something to make the lot of the lower classes in England more bearable, to bring nearer to realisation that ideal of a social community in which each man shall have according to his deserts.

When the war is over if the settlement of the country is left in the hands of a Liberal Government, it is to be hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will return to the Exchequer to carry out the financial part of the task. Apart from his great services as Chancellor before the war, all parties are agreed that his management of the national finances since the stupendous burden of the war was thrown upon them in August last has been distinguished by masterly statesmanship. The country has had to meet demands of a character far exceeding anything that had ever been dreamt of previously. But the national credit stands firm and resources exist to meet demands of an even more stupendous character in the future conduct of the war. In the statement he made to the House of Commons on the introduction of his dummy Budget,—for it was nothing more,—last month, Mr. George said that the eight months of war already past had cost £307,416,000 and in addition Great Britain had advanced to her Allies £52,378,000 making a total war Budget of £360,000,000. The rate of expenditure, however, is increasing for not only are heavier demands now being made to supply the necessities of wider operations and larger armies, but payments for supplies and services already rendered are maturing. If the war lasts until September 30th the national expenditure for the current year will amount to £790,458,000 leaving a deficit of £514,346,000. If it lasts for the the full year the deficit will be £862,322,000 and the expenditure £1,132,000,000. Mr. Lloyd George was in no doubt as to the sound means of meeting either of these tremendous demands. The total normal income, including £220 millions from taxation, is estimated at £270 millions. It may be more. Judging from the satisfactory surpluses which accrued in every department for the year just ended, it should certainly do so. Last November, for instance, the Chancellor estimated that his Income Tax would yield £53 millions. It actually realised £59,279,000. Customs and Excise duties were estimated to yield £73,900,000. They actually produced £80,950,000. The estimate of a total income of £270,000,000 is therefore not unduly optimistic, though the figure would have been regarded as monstrous and impossible twenty years ago, or even less. But we owe it to Mr. George that the basis of taxation has been broadened and the system so elasticised that it has been possible to face the present great emergency with less difficulty than would otherwise have been the case. For the rest Mr. George, while withholding his proposals, until a more definite opinion can be vouchsafed as to the duration of the war, declared emphatically, and the declaration was emphatically endorsed by the House, that he would not dilute the currency. That might do for a country like Germany which had lost its foreign trade. It would be fatal to a country like Great Britain which has still a great international trade. Nor could Great Britain resort to the method of selling her existing securities abroad. That would mean placing on the foreign markets more than they could digest. The only straightforward and reliable course is to draw upon the savings of the community. And that is the course the Government will pursue as soon as they have a more definite idea as to the necessary amount that will have to be raised this year. There are other reasons for postponement of this and any announcement as to fresh taxation. New taxes are likely to be more productive if imposed at a later date and a war loan will be easier before the fresh taxes than after. In the meanwhile the Government will continue to get along from day-to-day by the sale of Treasury Bills. But that, of course, is only a makeshift. Presently the demand will have to be made on the current income of the nation and its income from investments abroad for a war loan of several hundred millions, to meet the current expenditure on the war, including all the advances to the Allies and compensation for injured interests. And a further demand will be made on the resources of the people, who can afford to pay, by the imposition of fresh taxation. By these sound methods of facing an unprecedented and extraordinary situation the Government will meet its obligations without storing up for the future such disaster as must inevitably result from the reckless and prodigal methods of finance, which are being pursued by our German enemies.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN MAURITIUS.

While Indian soldiers are fighting for the Empire in various parts of Africa, it is sad to be reminded of the difficulties which their fellow-countrymen have to undergo in some part or other of that Continent at the hands of English capitalists. The other day it was a pleasant duty to record the peaceful victory won by the Indian community resident in Southern Rhodesia in regard to their civil rights under the immigration laws of the State. To-day it is a melancholy task to refer to some grievances of Indians resident in Mauritius. The prosperity of Mauritius, it is needles to point out, is principally due to Indian immigrants, who form nearly two-thirds of the population of the island. And being conscious of this fact, as well as of its responsibility to provide an absolute guarantee for their protection, the Home Government, it must be admitted, has always very sympathetically endeavoured to relieve the Indian population of Mauritius from any hardships to which their attention may particularly have been drawn. But, as a correspondent in "India" points out, there is unfortunately a powerful oligarchy of factory owners in the island, whose object is to exploit the Indians by every means. These capitalists command considerable power and influence in the affairs of the island, either as members of the Council of Government or otherwise. They are not only jealous of seeing the Indians thrive but they also generally find means of thwarting in one way or other the beneficial results of all measures intended to ameliorate the condition of Indians. The question of the proper treatment of Indians in Mauritius is not a new one. It dates as far back as 1872, when the first Royal Commission was appointed by his Majesty's Government, and according to the last Royal Commission of 1909, it is still "one of the most difficult of the problems which lie before the Mauritius Government." As a striking illustration of the policy of the Mauritius oligarchy, the correspondent in "India" refers to the organised opposition that is being made just now to co-operative banks recently started for the benefit of Indians. One of the findings of the last Commission was that the Indian small planters "form a very important section of the community, and upon their prosperity and progress the future of the Colony must largely depend." They observed that there was among the planters a demand for loans on easy terms, which was not satisfied under the existing conditions. They recommended therefore the organisation for their benefit of "co-operative credit banks, which have been so successful in India and Europe." This was a measure which was calculated not only to ensure an increase and improvement in the cultivation of the land, but also to prove, as the Commission rightly pointed out, "a distinct gain to the Colony as a whole." The Commission's recommendation was accepted by the Government and Mr. S. Wilberforce of the Indian Civil Service was deputed to study the possibilities of success of co-operative banks among the Indian planters, and, on his favourable report, the co-operative movement was set on foot in the island in 1913. But several of the factory owners formed a ring with the object of securing as a complete and undisputed control over the canes of the Indians in the neighbourhood of their factories and of thus keeping the prices as low as possible by eliminating competition among themselves for such canes. But this was not all. At the beginning of the last crop, in July 1914, the principle co-operative society in the island managed to make a bargain with some distant factory not in the ring, and by thus securing a fair market price for the canes of its members, defeated the object with which the ring was formed. This legitimate exercise of its function, however, became a signal for a remorseless war not only against the society in question, but against the whole co-operation movement on the part of the "ring" leaders, some of whom, as the correspondent of "India" observes are members of the Council of Government. The result of various incidents in this war, and they are many, has been that the members of the co-operative societies have suffered very heavily. And to add to their hardships the Supreme Court of the Colony has held that it is not competent for a "co-operative credit society to enter into a contract for the sale of the produce of its shareholders. In this country, as in other civilisd countries, co-operative societies have always received liberal concessions in respect to legal or commercial restrictions, and we have never yet heard of a co-operator who would subscribe to the view expressed by the Supreme Court of Mauritius. And we trust that in this matter, as also in that of the general treatment of Indians, which has reached a serious crisis, the Home Government will call for immediate and thorough investigation. And we are sure that the Government of Lord Hardinge will not fail to present and support the case of the Indians in this island.

Notes of the Day.

The New Under-Secretaries.

The whole Administration is now distributed in due proportion among Liberals, Unionists and Labourites, the principle of coalition having extended to the Under-Secretaryships, etc. This creates rather a picquant situation for in some cases a Tory Secretary of State has a Liberal Under-Secretary of State and *vice-versa*. Surely if anything were calculated to soften the asperities of political controversy in the future this present mingling of the lambs and the lions ought to achieve it. We notice one change with extreme regret. Mr. Charles Roberts, who had proved himself a sympathetic and extremely able Under-Secretary for India has been turned out to make room for Lord Islington, whose place it was not necessary to change surely,—and is made Comptroller of the Household! Lord Islington, Chairman of one Royal Commission on India, is Under-Secretary to Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of another Royal Commission on India. The appointment serves one good purpose. It seems to dispose of the idea of Lord Islington coming out as Viceroy.

Indians and the Army.

"The New Statesman" publishes an unanswerable article in advocacy of the granting of commissions to Indians in the higher ranks of the Army. It sums up the anomalies of the position of Indian officers as follows:—

They are classed, one observes, with the British commissioned officers in the casualty lists, but this must be regarded as a matter of courtesy, for they are not recognised as officers even of the Indian Army. They may have the *entrée* of the officers' mess, they may be entitled by usage to receive the salute from the Indian private soldier; but they are appointed by the Government of India, and it is not the King's commission that they hold. The Risaldar-Major or Subadar-Major, although he has attained the highest rank to which an Indian may aspire, remains inferior to, and must salute, the callowest British subaltern. No matter how distinguished his record, he must always, as far as his relations with European officers and privates are concerned, have a non-commissioned status. The only other kind of officership held by Indians is the *honorary* rank in the *British* Army, bestowed on some of the native princes.

Favoured by the British Commanders.

This grave disability, the writer rightly points out, has for the last quarter of a century been regarded by most thinking people as having outlived its usefulness.

The educated community have increasingly resented it as an undeserved and gratuitous stigma alike on the loyalty and on the national competency of Indians. Nor is the resentment purely sentimental. Throughout the period of Moghul rule the Army in its higher ranks afforded the most distinguished as well as the traditional career for the sons of the upper classes,—both Mahomedans and Hindus. The disqualification imposed by the British Government thus not only operated in the case of the rank and file of Indian soldiery as a permanent bar to promotion, but closed an honourable professional avenue to the scions of the native aristocracy, who possessed an inherited taste and talent for the military profession. Not the least objectionable feature of the system was its manifestly detrimental effect on the morale of the native forces, and it is not therefore surprising that British military commanders of acknowledged authority, possessing the widest Indian experience, should from time to time have expressed themselves as in favour of granting commissions to Indians.

Lord Minto's Scheme.

It is a remarkable fact that more than one Viceroy and several Commanders-in-Chief in India have favoured the opening of the Commissioned ranks of the Army to Indians,—among recent ones we need only mention Lord Minto, Lord Kitchener, Lord Hardinge and Sir O'Moore Creagh. During Lord Minto's terms of office a dispatch was sent Home by the Government of India propounding a scheme for carrying out this reform and proposing the formation of a limited number of regiments officered solely by native officers, as is the case in the French Army in Algiers. That scheme was deliberately shelved by the India Office. The dispatch of the Government of India was ignored and remains unanswered to this day. The writer in "The New Statesman" very appropriately suggests that Lord Crewe (Mr. Austen Chamberlain now!) should take it out of its pigeon-hole and recognise that,—as we stated in a recent article which "The New Statesman" quotes,—"the psychological moment has arrived for a graceful act of statesmanship which will intensify present loyalty."

An Example from Cochin.

Much has recently been said and written on the advantages and disadvantages of State aid in promoting indigenous and foreign profitable industries in India. But, leaving aside the question of the advisability or otherwise of State aid, it is important to point out that one harmful result of the *laissez faire* policy which distinguishes the Government of this country has been to create a feeling of keen disappointment and discontent among Government and other scholars who, returning to their country after a complete course in technical training in some branch of industry, so often find all means of making a practical use of their training closed to them. Some of the ruling chiefs, it is pleasing to note, have now and then awakened to their responsibility of promoting industries by granting students various facilities in their initial stages and by sending them to Europe and America and patronising their projects after their return to India. Thus five years ago the Cochin Durbar observed that there was a large export trade in hides in Cochin and as good tanning barks were available in the State forests, the Durbar wisely decided that tanneries should be made to flourish in the State. With a view to assure this possibility, a scholar was selected and sent out for efficient training. This scholar has now returned to India after having received a course of training in the tanning industry, and the State has arranged to utilise his services in setting on foot a tanning factory, which according to "Commerce and Co-operation" the Durbar has resolved to open.

Thana Municipal Affairs.

We have received a copy of a largely signed representation from the public of Thana, addressed to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, complaining of the extremely unsatisfactory and inefficient management of municipal affairs by the Thana Municipality. If the facts, as detailed in the representation, are true, then the sooner the city fathers of the place bestir themselves to set matters right the better for themselves and for the vital interests of the general public of Thana, which they have undertaken to safeguard. It would appear from the representation that all the three essentials of municipal welfare, viz., a pure and plentiful water supply, proper lighting of the streets and public sanitation, are sadly neglected by the local Corporation. As regards water supply, we are told that the water is never properly filtrated and impure and injurious substances are always to be found. Recently the Municipality have taken to a policy of gradually reducing the number of public hydrants in the town and consequently increasing the hardships, especially of the poor and labouring classes, who can ill-afford to have separate or independent water connections in their houses. The signatories even assert that some hydrants intended for charitable and religious purposes and erected by charitably disposed persons at their own expense on the distinct understanding that the Municipality would continue to keep them in use, have been closed. This coupled with the scanty supply of water made to houses, in spite of the fact that the municipal water tax is heavy enough, is greatly resented by the public of Thana.

Other Grievances.

The second grievance of the Thana public is the bad lighting of the town. Recently incandescent lights were introduced in the streets and afforded great satisfaction to the inhabitants, but it appears they have now been removed on the plea that gas mantles have become costly on account of the war and ordinary kerosine oil lamps with less than 10-candle power have replaced them. Even these are not properly lighted, there being often an insufficiency of oil many cases. The plea of cost, the Thana signatories point out, cannot hold water as the municipalities of Andheri, Bandra, Kurla, etc., continue to use incandecent lamps. The neglect of sanitation, we are told, is even worse than the neglect of street lighting in the town. "The gutters are always seen in the town choked up with the most filthy substance accumulated in them, as they are not cleaned for months together and most offensive gases emanate from them so as to be injurious to public health." It is also mentioned that "the filthy earth taken out of the gutters is actually used while metalling the municipal roads." There are 654 cess pools in the town and only six municipal carts to remove the contents. If the grievances of the people are only half what is submitted in the representation before us, the matter calls for urgent attention at the hands of both the municipal executive and the Government. We hope the unsatisfactory state of things will be remedied without delay.

The death has occurred at the Walker Hospital, Simla after a brief illness of Mr. B. A. Weston, lately Agent of the Bank of Upper India and a son of Mr. Weston who was until recently Managing Director of that concern.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

THE BATTLE ROUND PRZEMYSL.

ISSUE STILL UNDECIDED.

ITALIANS GOING WELL.

A communiqué explains the object of the enemy's prodigious efforts to encircle Przemysl, and the strategies employed by the opposing Generals in endeavouring to carry out the various manoeuvres in attack and defence. The enemy is reported to have lost 100,000 men since May 24th alone.

The news from the western front is satisfactory and assuring. German trenches were carried on the right bank of the Yser Canal and on the skirts of the Bois-le-Pretre. An attack by the enemy at Schnepfenrieth, in Alsace, was repulsed.

The Italians continue to advance with great vigour on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, important positions having been occupied. The Austrians on the Fruili frontier have long been strengthening with numerous guns the position on the left bank of the Isonzo, commanding the fords. They also hold several points on the right bank, covering the town of Garizia.

Germany in reply to the American Note proposes that the United States should defer the definite consideration of the submarine policy until the two Governments established whether the Lusitania was a merchantman or an auxiliary cruiser carrying Canadian troops and ammunition. No mention is made regarding President Wilson's demands about the sinking of the vessel.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

PRZEMYSL.—In Austrian Galicia, 61 miles west of Lemberg.

JAROSLAV.—In Austrian Galicia, 15 miles north of Przemysl.

RADYMNO.—In Austrian Galicia, 10 miles north of Przemysl.

SHAVLI.—In Russia, 77 miles N. N. W. of Kovno.

DOLINA.—In Austrian Galicia, about 32 miles west of Stanislau.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

BOIS-LE PRETRE—In France, to the north-west of Pont-a-Moussan.

FESTUBERT.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

STORO—In Austria, four miles north of Lake Idro.

CADORE—A village in Italy, Venitia, province of Bellumo, 54 miles north by east of Treviso.

FRUILI—The Italian province of Udine on the north and east it extends to the Austrian frontier.

ALA—In Austria, five miles north of the Italian frontier.

TRENT—In Austrian Tyrol, 18 miles north-east of Lake Garda.

STUPENDOUS FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY'S LOSSES 100,000 IN A WEEK.

ATTEMPT TO ENCIRCLE PRZEMYSL.

A STUPENDOUS BATTLE.

ENEMY LOSE 100,000 IN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, May 30.

A communiqué explains that the object of the enemy's prodigious efforts recently was the encircling of Przemysl.

The Germans, after the desperate battle on the San, occupied four days in attempting to change the direction of the offensive from the North-east to the South-east.

The constructed fifteen bridges across the Seniawa to Jaroslav and transferred a whole mass westward, leading to the supposition that the Germans were retreating, but then General Mackensen began to hurl his armies against the Russian positions between the rivers Lioubatchevka and San.

MACKENSEN'S STRATEGY UNFULFILLED.

Simultaneously, near Radymno on the left bank of the San, a hundred thousand infantry, supported by a thousand guns, attacked us on a front of fifteen miles. General Mackensen, indeed, was trying to repeat his manoeuvre in front of Lodz, but was now using entire armies instead of isolated corps.

The former are fortunately slower in their movements, and General Mackensen's plan is still unfulfilled though some German regiments have already lost three quarters of their effectives.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY DECIMATED.

General Irmanoff, the hero of Port Arthur, crushed the garrison of Laisseco, behind General Mackensen's army. Among the captures were cattle intended to revictual General Mackensen's army, while the Russians decimated the Austro-German army which was endeavouring to meet General Mackensen and turn Przemysl from the South.

The enemy has lost a hundred thousand since the 24th instant, alone. There are other favourable signs, nevertheless it is yet premature to speak of the result of the battle which is extraordinary in intensity.

It should be pointed out that the Third Caucasian Corps which captured seven thousand prisoners, was entirely annihilated in the Austro-German communiqués on the Wisloka last month.

GERMANS BEING PRESSED.

STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, May 31.

An official communiqué says the Russians are continuing to press the Germans in the region of Shavli. They captured on Friday nine guns and seven machine guns.

The battle in Galicia continues. We compelled the enemy on Saturday to evacuate the right bank of the San to the mouth of the Lubaczewka, and in a series of counter-attacks against the main body we captured 3,060 prisoners and much booty.

Stubborn fighting continues beyond the Dniester. During a counter-attack against the enemy's advance a Russian battalion got to the enemy's rear and captured 617 prisoners and eight machine guns.

We took the offensive in the valley of Dolina and forced the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the Switza

IMPORTANT GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

RUSSIANS NOW ATTACKING.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.

A Berlin communiqué makes the important admissions that the Russian surprise attack compelled the Germans to evacuate Sawdyliky, on the River Dubissa, and captured the German guns.

The Russians are now attacking in the regions of Jaroslav and Przemysl.

TRIPOLI NATIVES' MUTINY.

A telegram to the "Tribuna," giving an account of the fighting at Sidra, in Tripoli, says an Italian detachment, commanded by Colonel Miani, consisting of 2,000 Italian troops and 4,000 natives, set out to attack some thousands of rebels. After a march of ten miles the 4,000 black troops revolted, surrounded the Italians, and cut them off from their supplies. A fierce fight ensued, but the Italian troops at length succeeded in driving off the mutineers, but not until they had lost 200 killed and 480 wounded. There is no doubt, says the "Tribuna" correspondent, that the rebels had been bribed with foreign gold.

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES CARRIED.

GERMAN REDOUBT ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 31.

The evening communique says we carried all the German trenches on the right bank of the Yser Canal in the district of Pilken, taking fifty prisoners and three mitrailleuses.

A violent artillery duel has continued north of Arras.

We attacked the German redoubt entitled the Labyrinth, south-east of Neuville, and progressed four hundred yards, taking numerous prisoners.

We captured more trenches on the outskirts of the Bois-le-Pretre, taking fifty prisoners.

An attack by the enemy at Schnepfenrieth, in Alsace, was repulsed.

PROGRESS EAST OF FESTHUBERT.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, May 30.

Field-Marshal French, in a communique says:—Since the 26th instant we have made further small gains east of Festhubert. Otherwise all has been quiet.

A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Moorslede.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S HEROISM

HOW A RAID ON PARIS WAS PREVENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The "Pioneer's" special London cable says:—

The "Matin" reproduces an aviation officer's account of how he prevented an aeroplane from raiding Paris. He was a member of the new rapid squadron.—"The enemy aeroplane was 8,000 feet up. I having a faster machine, rose to 9,000 feet and rapidly overhauled the enemy. I had such way on that I shot past the enemy within thirty feet and got a bullet in the shoulder. The enemy tried sinking. Quickly I flew over him. My lieutenant got in a volley point blank. The enemy machine plunged headlong to the ground from 6,000 feet and crumpled up wounded along the hillside like a rabbit. The airmen were both killed. One was Buelov, of the Imperial Guard. The machine carried ten large bombs and forty grenades.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

LONDON, May 31.

The papers are devoting much space to the question of National Service.

The Conservative press is practically unanimous on the subject and a section of the Liberal press is likewise advocating the measure. The "Daily News," the "Daily Chronicle," the "Star" and the "Economist," however, continue to oppose it.

"The Times" published columns of correspondence on the topic of the hour, including a letter from Lord Denman pointing out the successful precedent of Australia, where the measure was essentially democratic.

Sir West Ridgeway suggests that compulsion should be applicable to home defence only. Otherwise it might divide the nation.

Mr. Harold Cox, a former opponent, points out that pre-war conditions no longer exist and urges that Parliament should arm the Government with compulsory powers.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE RAID.

PANIC IN THE CITY.

LONDON, May 31.

The recent raid on Constantinople by the submarine E11 caused a great panic.

All shops were closed.

The torpedo which was fired damaged a German transport.

The majority of vessels are taking refuge in the inner port.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

LONDON, May 31.

The death of Sir Charles Crosthwaite is announced.

THE TYROL-TRENTINO FRONTIER.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 31.

A communiqué says on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier we occupied an important position at Amaspezza, near Storo.

Our artillery on the Asiago plateau destroyed the armoured fort at Luserna, which hoisted the white flag. The Austrian fort at Belvedere thereupon bombarded Luserna.

Our artillery also destroyed a modern work at Cimavezena, which was occupied by our infantry, who advanced and captured the village of Vezena. We occupied the pass of Trecori and the town and valley of Cortinadamlezzo, in Cadore.

The Austrians on the Fruili frontier have long been strengthening with numerous guns the position on the left bank of the Isonzo, commanding the fords. They also strongly hold several points on the right bank, covering the town of Garizia.

Heavy rains have transformed the rivers into Torrents but the Italians continue to advance with great vigour.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON TRENT.

TOWN OF ALA OCCUPIED.

ROME, May 30.

A communiqué says the Italian advance continues. The Italians in the Tyrol seriously damaged two Austrian forts and advanced on both banks of the Adige firmly occupying the town of Ala, *en route* to Trent.

The fighting lasted from noon till evening. The Italian losses were slight.

ITALY AND GREAT BRITAIN

KINGS EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 31.

King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed to King George that the ancient, traditional friendship between the British and Italian peoples will be strengthened by a bond of blood.

King George has replied that he is deeply gratified that the two countries are so closely allied in a great and noble cause. He feels complete confidence in their success.

UNDER-SECRETARY APPOINTMENTS.

LORD ISLINGTON FOR INDIA.

LONDON, May 30.

Lord Robery Cecil has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Steel-Maitland for the Colonies, and Lord Islington for India.

LONDON, May 31.

The Political appointments include the following:—

Under-Secretaries, Mr. Brace, Home Office; Mr. Tennant, War Office.

Financial Secretaries, Dr. Macnamara, Admiralty; H. W. Forster, War Office.

Parliamentary Secretaries, Mr. Pretyman, Board of Trade; Mr. Hayes-Fisher, Local Government Board; Mr. Addison, Munitions; Mr. Gulland and Lord Edmond Talbot, Treasury.

Lord of Treasury, Mr. George Roberts.

Comptroller of Household, Mr. Charles Roberts.

The Government now consists of twenty-six Liberals, eighteen Unionists, three Labour Members and one non-party.

MR. CHURCHILL'S EFFORTS AS FIRST LORD.

AN APPRECIATION FROM JAPAN.

LONDON, May 31.

The Japanese Minister of Marine has telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill that the co-operation of the British and Japanese navies in the war owes much to Mr. Churchill's efforts.

Mr. Churchill has replied, "The comradeship and goodwill of the two navies will assuredly continue." He concludes, "All goes well."

MERCHANTMAN OR CRUISER?

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

ARGUMENT RAISED ABOUT BOAT EQUIPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 30.

Germany, in reply to the American Note, proposes that the United States should defer definite consideration of the submarine policy until the two Governments establish whether the Lusitania was a merchantman or an auxiliary cruiser carrying Canadian troops and ammunition.

The reply proceeds to argue whether the Lusitania carried sufficient boats. It expresses readiness to pay compensation in the cases of the Cushing and Gulflight.

The reply does not mention specifically President Wilson's demands for a disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania and discontinuance of the present submarine methods.

STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 30.

The steamer Glenlee for Aden, has been torpedoed in the Channel. The crew were saved.

The Glenlee was a 4,140 ton steamer built in 1904 and owned by the Western Steamship Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

STEAMER WORSTS SUBMARINE.

TWICE CHASED AND SHELLED IN CHANNEL,

AMSTERDAM, May 30.

The Blue Funnel steamer Ping Suey, from Batavia with a valuable cargo, had a splendid escape from submarines. She was twice chased and shelled in the Channel, but succeeded in reaching Plymouth. One of the crew was wounded.

The steamer Tullochmoor has been torpedoed off Ushant. The crew were landed at Barry.

The Ping Suey with a tonnage of 6,458, belongs to the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and was built in 1899.

The Tullochmoor was a 3,520 ton steamer constructed in 1899 and owned by the Moor Line, Ltd., London.

THE SOUTHEND RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD May 30.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The woman who was killed during the Southend Zeppelin raid proves to have been the victim of an anti-aircraft shell.

WAR CORRESPONDENT SAVED FROM THE MAJESTIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD May 30.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The war correspondent, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, has been rescued from the Majestic.

Official and Personal.

It is stated that an operation was successfully performed on his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir by Major Hugo on the 28th May. His Highness is progressing satisfactorily.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. M. R. Jardine, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, to be Advocate-General, Bombay. Mr. Jardine will take up his duties in October 1915.

Mr. H. Spencer, C.I.E., Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Consequent on the return of Sir Edward Maclagan to the Punjab Secretariat next month as Chief Secretary Mr. Barron will revert to one of secretaryship. Mr. Mant, Financial Secretary, has been granted leave to England.

A son and heir-apparent was born to the Maharaja of Panna yesterday. This is the first occasion after over half a century a Panna Chief while in power, has had a son.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL AND TOPICAL

NO LOAFERS ABOUT NOW.

CLOSING DOWN NIGHT CLUBS.

AN EXCLUSIVE STORY.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

Our correspondent remarks on the changed appearance of London during these war times, and ridicules the stories of the British being a callous nation, an average of 600 recruits a-day passing his windows from one recruiting centre alone.

Interesting comments are made on the closing down of some of the less reputable night clubs. A short sketch of the stockbrokers' "rendez-vous" the City Athaeneum is given, the well-known institution having ceased to exist after many years of prosperity.

An exclusive story of Teutonic slimness is related, in which Count Bernstorff plays a part.

Sir Herbert Tree's latest production "The Right to kill" is criticised briefly. Some changes of nomenclature from German to English are amusingly described. And the financial sacrifices of a prominent legal personality are mentioned.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 8.

A thunderstorm, such as is seldom experienced in this country, heralded in the hot weather last night; and Spring shows every sign of giving place to Summer. But London is curiously changed since the war. There are few signs of its residents altering their ways with the seasons. Those of us who have our ordinary business to attend to, think little of the usual amusements that characterise different periods of the year; the usually idle are either fighting for their country or assisting in some other capacity at the front or at home. There are few, if any loafers about the streets. To those who send you ridiculous stories about a callous nation I may point to an average of six hundred recruits a day that pass my windows from one recruiting centre alone. They are men of all classes, but during the last week, chiefly working men.

It is wonderful to note the spring and perfect step with which these healthy clean limbed men, follow the band. The army that Lord Kitchener has called into existence is indeed the wonder of the world. On Salisbury Plain last week a battalion, fourteen hundred strong, stepped out for a twenty-five mile route march. Out of the whole only one man was brought back footsore on an ambulance.

Their Majesties, like less exalted persons, are quietly working in the great cause. During the week occurred the anniversary of the death of King Edward and a very beautiful service was held at Windsor to which the King, the two Queens, and nearly all the Royal family, not in France, gathered. There were also a great many of the late King's attendants, and servants, as well as those attached to their present Majesties.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has not been idle since his resignation from the Admiralty, but has been giving his services daily to the country. On Salisbury Plain especially, his handsome form has become known to nearly every soldier.

A "SHARK" BROUGHT TO BOOK.

General satisfaction is felt in London at the sentence passed by Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Clerkenwell Sessions, on the lessee of a flat in Clifford Street, Piccadilly, who had been running the premises as a gambling centre. As Mr. Wallace truly said it was useless to punish the defendant by a fine that would scarcely represent a day's winnings, and four months imprisonment will no doubt involve the extra irritation of preventing the prisoner from following his dangerous but profitable calling. The undoubted fact that this gentleman had made a special practice of luring young officers the army into his flat, is but an example of what has been practised on a wholesale scale of late. I took steps a short while ago to be put on the list of one of these sharks, with a curious and highly instructive result. Every week invitations to an "At Home" came to my office, but never from the same address. The sender evidently rented more than one flat with the object of evading detection by the police.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

The history of the unconventional clubs in London during the past two or three weeks has been eventful. Most of the less reputable among the night clubs have come to an inglorious end. For some time a few of

(*Continued on page 8.*)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

these managed to avoid the strict rules regarding the sale of intoxicating drinks after ten o'clock, but the police have proved too vigilant for them and with the disappearance of their source of profit, the proprietors have found it absolutely essential to close their doors. Even the better class have suffered severely from the depletion of the Khaki element. Not only have officers and aristocratic privates—the latter by the way have more often than not been possessed of the most wealth—been called to the front, but a short while ago an official known as the Provost Marshal has appeared on the scenes, accompanied by a very useful staff. Mysterious as this individual was to civilian visitors, he was quickly recognised by the military element who stood at attention on his arrival.

THE "THIEVES' KITCHEN."

A social institution that has ceased to exist after many years of prosperity is the "Thieves' Kitchen." This name was created by a wag at the opening ceremony of the City Athaeneum, about twenty years ago, and immediately "caught on." It was scarcely deserved, for the "Thieves' Kitchen" was a quite respectable "rendezvous" founded by a well known man about town of the name of Earnest Wells in the precincts of the Stock Exchange, and stock brokers formed the bulk of its members. Mr. Wells himself did not escape the satirical humourists with which Throgmorton Street abounds, for he was nick-named "Swears and Wells," after a famous shop in Regent Street. Mr. Wells is an amiable gentleman, not given to forcible language, so that the soubriquest was scarcely deserved. In the exciting days of the Kaffir "boom" the City Athaeneum was well worth a visit. I well remember losing a humble shilling to the late Mr. Barney Barnato under its hospitable roof. The millionaire was keenly interested in the contest although his dealings in the city that day must have run into many tens of thousands sterling. A new night and day club, on opulent lines has been opened in Orange Street at the back of the National Gallery. The presiding genius is M. Luigi, late of the Savoy Hotel. Reverting to the "Thieves' Kitchen," it must not be thought that its contests were always on the humble scale I experienced; for dominoes were played there in the old days for stakes running into three figures, while many a financial deal originated under its roof that eventually entailed six or seven figures.

"TEUTONIC SLIMNESS."

Strange stories of Teutonic slimness continue to be revealed, but here is one that is known to few and that I am under promise not to publish in a European journal. Some time before the war Mr. Lunge, an Austrian gentleman, at the time London correspondent of the "Neue Frei Presse," asked my friend Mr. J. J. Adams, the eminent lecturer on military history, to meet him at Anderton's Hotel in Fleet Street. When Mr. Adams kept the appointment, he was asked to dictate an article on the probable military position, should war break out between Britain and Germany. With prophetic accuracy, the Englishman, or more exactly Irishman, foretold the "bottling up" of Germany's warships by our fleet. To Mr. Adams' astonishment the article never appeared. The next he heard was that his friend had shown it to the Austrian Ambassador in whose possession it then was. Now it seems that Count Bernstorff, the Kaiser's very energetic agent in the United States has the manuscript and I can say with confidence that the return of the document is not likely to relieve the natural indignation of the historian-prophet.

SIR H. TREE'S "TOPICAL" VENTURE.

If new productions and revivals are a proof of a robust theatrical season, London should have little to grumble at just now. Sir Herbert Tree has withdrawn his delightful character sketch of Dickens' Jew, Fagin, from his Majesty's Stage, and, being nothing if not topical, has produced a play from the French with a setting at Constantinople. The audience expected some wonderful scenic effect and were not disappointed especially in the Bosphorous at night. The play having been laid in so pregnant a quarter of the globe with the promising title "The Right to Kill," visitors also looked for exciting drama. There is the brutal Scotch Director of the Ottoman debt played by Mr. Edmund Maurice, who treats his wife vilely. She is chivalrously loved by a French Marquis born of an Irish mother; which part is played by Sir Herbert himself. But Mr. Harcourt Williams as a Slavonic Prince also loves the lady madly, but without any chivalry at all. Mr. Arthur Bourchier beautifully made up as the Turkish Head of Police spies on them all. The title of the play is justified by the assassination of the brutal husband by the Slavonic Prince. I am afraid that despite its topical setting the play failed to convince the painfully critical and commonsense British audience. Another notable production during the week has been "Exchange" by the French mystic poet M. Paul Claudel. For this interesting play we are indebted to the Pioneer Players Society, who produced it at the Little Theatre. It was beautifully translated and the first two acts are convincing and realistic. They introduce an average married couple; the husband restless under the new experience of restraint, the wife employing all the many resources possessed by the ordinary woman who wishes to hold her husband. Equally ordinary to life was the tempter in the form of the richly dollared man and the actress-temptress. The play is purely beautiful in these two acts for fascination of its psychology and the natural charm of language and passion. Such plot as exists, finally goes to pieces.

DISGUISED NOMENCLATURE.

The "Daily Mail" has unearthed some interesting changes of names by "deep poll" since the war began. For instance Leipchity has become Lipton, Shunkschmidt has become Smith and von Goldstein, Reid. It would be interesting to meet these gentlemen and how far the disguise of nomenclature has permeated their physical characteristics. It has always puzzled the more simply minded among us the mental process by which people arrive at a change of name. Some years ago I wrote an article in "Vanity Fair" on the Anglicising of certain Jewish names, and discovered the astounding fact that Lumley had evolved out of Solomon, Lawrence from Lazarus, Arnold from Aaron, Walford and Beddington from Moses and Newton from Nathan. These are but a few examples of old English names adopted by our Semitic neighbours. There seeme to be some underlaying method, but what it is remains a mystery.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

Some idea of the financial sacrifice entailed by some of those professional and business men who have offered their services for the war, may be gathered from the case of that eminent advocate, Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C. His annual income at the Bar at the present time amounts to at least fifteen thousand a year, the whole of which he has offered to forego and give his services to the country in whatever capacity they may be deemed most suitable. Mr. Duke is one of the most interesting personalities to be seen about the Law Courts; he is certainly one of the most handsome, with his clean cut classic features and fine athletic figure. Of Grey's Inn of which institution he is a bencher, I remember him well years ago, when he was still a junior, but with an excellent practice. He was very popular, having much of the good-heartedness and unaffected dignity characteristic of the Devonian. Indeed Mr. Duke is a West countryman to his finger tips and for years was on the staff of the "Western Morning News" one of the finest journals in the world. Apart from an impressive presence which means so much in a Court of Law, he is an excellent cross-examiner and possessed of an eloquence very inspiring to an English jury. Since his practice has grown so large, he has developed rather an absent minded manner when off duty.

LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

A PUNJAB GANG SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 31.

On the 3rd March Walidad, Zamindar of Bindi Patoana, is alleged to have led a band of about 500 or 600 Mahomedans to Pir Kot, Sidhana village, in Jhang Tehsil. He demanded of one Ramdas of that village receipts for debts which he and his comrades owed. He further demanded that the Hindus of the village should pay blackmail to him. The Hindus told him that they would comply with his demands after consultation and consideration and asked him to give them time for t'e same. Meanwhile they sent one man to Jhang and another to the Massan police station. The Deputy Commissioner was informed. He ordered a sub-inspector of Massan who was then at Jhang to proceed to the spot at once. Meanwhile a head-constable from the police staion also reached the spot. On the appearance of the police the raiders took to their heels. The police however succeeded in making several arrests on the spot. Subsequently twenty-three accused were sent up for trial under Section 402, I.P.C., in the Court of Mr. Dobson, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, who discharged three accused on the 30th April and put the remainder on their defence. After hearing the defence and the arguments of Counsel for the defence, Mr. Dobson delivered judgment in the case on the 26th May, acquitting four accused and sentencing the remainder to terms of imprisonment varying from seven years to one year.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 31.

The Hospital Ship Madras reaches Bombay on the 2nd June with seven British and three Indian officers, 47 British and 382 Indian rank and file, 88 followers, and 5 Imperial Service Troops.

MALI EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGAMNER, May 31.

The sixth Session of the Mali Education Conference took place at Sangamner in the district of Ahmednagar in Deshmukha's Wada, on Saturday last. Dnyanoji Ganpatrao Shinde of Satara presided. About eight hundred delegates and visitors attended. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Raoji Sakharam Patil Bhujbal welcomed the delegates and eulogised British rule and praised education among the backward agricultural classes. The President in an impressive address referred to the war and prayed for its speedy successful end. He regretted the death of Mr. Gokhale and detailed the objects of the Conference.

No less than 141 pages of the "United Provinces Gazette" of the 22nd May are devoted to publishing the results of the Vernacular Final Examination of 1915. The number of candidates continues to increase each year. In 1903 there were only four thousand candidates, but by 1910 the figures had doubled, and this year the total is not far short of twelve thousand. There has also been a notable increase in the number of female candidates. Last year there were only 85 candidates of the female sex, and only 29 of them were successful, but this year the candidates were over 130 and 62 of them were successful, five passing in 62 of them were succesful, five passing in the first division and four winning distinction in mathematics.

THE LURE OF CALAIS.

LATEST GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

ALLIES' SERIOUS TASK.

When the Germans mounted a heavy naval gun, probably a 12in., weighing, perhaps, some 50 tons, in a position in the rear of Dixmude, a range of twenty-three and three-quarter miles, in order to bombard Dunkirk, they exhibited the premonitory symptom of their new outburst of energy, which takes the form of a struggle for the possession of the coast, says the naval correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." The situation is developing very rapidly, and every indication, both in the pouring of troops into Western Belgium, and the persistence of the attack, shows that this new advance is no mere feint, but another attempt to reach Calais.

There are many people who think that Calais is a sort of will o' the wisp, which is leading on the Germans to do foolish things, by incurring enormous losses for a possible fruitless gain. This is not an accurate view of the situation. It is true that a German army at Calais would be impotent to strike a blow against England—just as impotent as was Napoleon's army at Boulogne—until command of the sea had been gained. Nevertheless, the occupation of the port would be of enormous importance to Germany. It wou'd present advantages which we must not under-rate—advantages both moral and material. We shall not go far wrong if we say that, from the very beginning of the war, the Germans have had two principal objects in view in their strategy in the West. One was to reach Paris, the other, less determinate, to attack England. It was anticipated that we might enter into the quarrel, and the main advance was therefore made through Belgium as a precautionary measure, and when it was known that we were actually allied with France, the advance was carried far to the west. It passed through Brussels to Ghent, and brought the Germans to the hard-fought battle-ground of Western Flanders. The march on Paris failed, and that part of the campaign lost its importance to the enemy, whose mind was turned thenceforth to the possession of the coast.

THE BIG GUN THREAT.

The moral and political effect of reaching Calais would be very great, not only in Germany, where it would inspire the people with the fullest confidence in the ultimate success of their arms, but throughout Europe. It would probably determine the action of Italy and the Balkan States, for it would be folly to ignore the fact that these countries are not yet convinced that we are going to win. They desire to hunt with the hounds, and by no means to run with the hare. Therefore, on moral and political grounds alone, the tremendous energy which the Germans are putting into their attack is fully explained. We do not expect them to succeed, for they are still a long way from Calais, and the Allies are ready and confident of the result, but their action is explained and must be understood.

The object in view is not however, merely moral and political. If attained it would have practical results. If big guns can be mounted behind, in the rear of Dixmude, they could be mounted also behind the dunes near Calais. There is no real difficulty in bringing up big guns to the front. We frequently conduct greater operations of this kind, when our newest big guns, such as those of the Queen Elizabeth, which weigh something like 100 tons, are brought from the North of England to the dockyards on the Channel. The Germans have doubtless been making preparations throughout the winter. Essen has been working full blast. We know what big howitzers—16½ inches—have been used in the attack of the Belgian fortresses. At least one big gun reached Dixmude, and others are certainly ready for Calais.

THE SECURITY OF DOVER.

It is, of course, ovvious that if big guns can be mounted in hidden positions, behind the dunes near Calais, Dover, will not be secure. We are not accustomed to think of extreme ranges. Naval officers think of extreme effective ranges, the target being a ship or, perhaps, some sort of battery on shore. But Dover is a large target, and could certainly be hit. There is no reason why big shells should not be thrown to a distance of 25 miles, or even more. It may be said that we could reply, which is true, but we should have no object in bombarding Calais. Our object would be to destroy the enemy's guns, which might not be easy if they were well concealed, doubtless with overhead armoured protection. Moreover, it would be possible to mount guns of smaller calibre concealed along the sea front at Calais, which could shell shipping passing through the Straits, and this would create another difficulty. In short, a situation might arise somewhat analogous to that which exists at the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

There is nothing alarmist in these suggestions. They are very obvious to the Germans, who are doubtless hoping to give effect to them. Now, if it should ever happen that Dover and the Straits are brought under fire from the opposite shore, other consequences might follow, which the Germans also have in view. They do not know where our Grand Fleet is, but they must by this time have formed a conception of its strategy. They know that it is quite ready and very willing to give battle to the High Sea Fleet, but Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has himself said that the latter would not be so foolish as to be drawn into action at a disadvantage. He hopes that it may be possible to divide the Grand Fleet. When Cornwallis divided his fleet off Brest in 1805, Napoleon characterised the action as an "insigne bétise"—a piece of mere stupidity—though in fact it was justified and made necessary by the circumstances. The Germans know that we could not allow Dover to be bombarded with impunity. Whatever action we took it would be rapid and severe. There would be no German fleet near Dover to attack. The High Sea Fleet would be ready for action somewhere in the Bight of Heligoland.

The hope would be that some part of our Grand Fleet would come south into the narrow waters between the Dutch coast and our own, where the powerful submarines which the Germans are multiplying so rapidly would seek their opportunity. At the same time the High Sea Fleet might be emboldened to take its chances of action with the other part of the British Fleet.

These are the bold imaginings of the Germans, now inspiring them to a very serious purpose, which they are pursuing with tremendous energy and formidable preparation. By understanding their objects we shall the better realise the seriousness of the task before us, and the strenuous will and unconquerable resistance which must bar the road to Calais and the coast of France.

FINGER-PRINTS.

STRANGE LETTER FOUND ON A SUSPECT.

Two prisoners, in whom the police appeared to take an uncommon interest, were in the dock on April 13, before the Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. Edgar Brierley), at the City Police Court, says the "Manchester Guardian." One was an elderly man, named Robert Hemming, otherwise Feltham, and the other, much younger, Charles Johnson. Papers relating to the career of both prisoners, with photographs of the elderly man, were in the hands of the chief police witness. A simple charge of disorderly conduct is made against the accused, but on identification by finger-prints and the result of inquiries made the police asked for and obtained a remand.

Detective Sergeant Fingland explained how the prisoners came to be arrested. He said that about ten o'clock on Saturday night he and a constable went to a house in Brunswick Street, C.-on-M., where they saw the prisoners and other men. There was a dispute going on between the occupier of the house who let apartments, and the elder prisoner. The elder prisoner declared that he owed 17s. 6d. and the occupier maintained that the amount was 28s. Eventually the elder prisoner said he would pay up, and borrowed money for the purpose from the younger prisoner. The younger man said the police officers were "no better than the occupier." When the prisoners were put out of the house Fingland and the constable arrested them on a charge of disorderly conduct. When the charge was formally put to them later, the elder prisoner said nothing; the younger said, "It was the old man's argument."

Detective Inspector Clynes stated that on Saturday night Superintendent Taylor and he were keeping observation upon the prisoners. Both they and other men had been for some time watched by the police. The witness produced a record and photographs relating to the elder prisoner and his connection with Copenhagen, Nice and Amsterdam. The witness also produced a letter found on the younger prisoner which read as follows:—

"Dear Alf,—This is very important. We have a 'peter' with £400 in it, and we want the following to open it with. It is no 'madam,' as it is positively there, sure.

"Eighteen inches of fuse, two detonators or percussion caps, one plug of gelignite or dynamite.

"We must have it by Friday morning Alf, £30 will be paid you to settle up with who you get the things off. If you get you can bring it here, and let me know time of arrival. It is to be done Friday night. Make it your business to do it right away."

Inspector Clynes added that "peter" was slang for a safe and "madam" meant that the job was not an easy one. By means of finger-prints the prisoners had been identified and information obtained from the Metropolitan police. At the present time the younger prisoner was wanted at Scotland Yard. The witness described the two prisoners as "English and Continental thieves." He asked for a remand for eight days.

No statement was made by the prisoners, and Mr. Hinchliffe, solicitor, who represented them, said that he did not oppose the application for a remand.

The prisoners were accordingly remanded for eight days.

YACHTING RESTRICTIONS.

PLEASURE CRUISING CURTAILED.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has made the following announcement concerning restrictions to yachting, pleasure, and excursion traffic during the coming season in England.

"The Admiralty have decided that definite limits should be drawn at each harbour or estuary, outside of which no cruising of yachts or pleasure boats can be allowed. Before a regatta is held within the limits of the authorised port or waters the permission of the senior naval officers should be obtained. Excursion steamer traffic can be permitted only so far as it serves for conveyance of necessaries to places off the mainland. All such sailings must be made under license from the local naval authorities. These authoritised are authorised to publish the limits within which pleasure cruising, &c., is allowed, and requests for information as regards particular areas should be addressed to them."

A gang of dacoits believed to have been operating in the United Provinces has been captured in the Karnal District. They were induced to enter a village and the villagers then gave information to the police who succeeded in arresting the whole of the gang.

THE OIL INDUSTRY CONTROVERSEY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice in the "Chronicle" of the 26th instant two letters in reference to mine of the previous day, one from Mr. R. L. Sutaria, B.A., and the other from your correspondent. In my letter, as you will remember, I had picked out three or four statements, out of many, from your correspondent's letter and tried to show that they were unfounded, and it was open to your correspondent and his friends to disprove my contentions if they thought themselves competent enough to do so. Indeed, I should have welcomed their criticisms in this direction, but while there is not the feeblest attempt made in either of the letters to controvert my statements, Mr. Sutaria indulges in a good deal of personal invective, thinking perhaps that thereby he is rendering a service to his pal, the expert critic. This is the way with most of our Indian controversialists.

Because I stated that I was merely a student and not an expert, Mr. Sutaria concludes that I am an ignorant bloke, knowing nothing of the subject I am talking about, and proffers the advice that I should continue my studies. "We live to learn," so runs the old, old English saw. So do we all, Sir, except your oil expert. He is an extraordinary being. He is born an expert and dies an expert, and therefore needs no learning. I am not ashamed to admit that I am a student at the age of 46 (with 25 years' practical experience), and if I live to be 80 I should be a student still. It might not make me very learned, but it would certainly teach me to avoid talking shop, like some of your oil experts. Mr. Sutaria also assumes, goodness only knows why, that "I have been made a tool of to espouse the cause of the Government expert," "that I am a veiled champion of E 1," "that my letter is an attempt to again 'boom' the Expeller, etc., etc.," I am no more interested in the Expeller than I am in Mr. Sutaria's cottonseed oil mill, and it is immaterial to me whether the Expeller thrives in India or not. Having asserted that the Expeller generates Prussic Acid in the cake, it was the duty of the critic to mention at least a few instances where merely because the cake was made by the Expeller it was found to contain Prussic Acid. I gave the opinions of recognised authcrities accounting for the production of Prussic Acid in any linseed cake, irrespective of the method of its manufacture, and the only comment that these opinions elicit from Mr. Sutaria is that "the description of the generation of Prussic Acid in linseed cake is very interesting but it certainly does not protect the Expeller." I say it does, for, until Mr. Sutaria and others like him produce evidence in support of the expert's assertion, it must be taken for granted that if any Prussic Acid is found in the cake, it is due to some cause or causes other than the method of its manufacture.

Except as a feeble attempt at post-graduate bombast, I do not quite see the relevancy of the simile in Mr. Sutaria's letter between the skilled lapidarian (sic) and the oil expert. In the first place you don't want a skilled lapidary to pronounce the worthlessness of Tait's diamonds, (and certainly not after the buyer has already been duped), you want him more to pronounce on the faultlessness or otherwise of the genuine stone, to make sure that it is worth the price. Then the skilled lapidary is an expert in every sense of the word, which your so-called oil expert is not. He is also more disinterested and less conceited than the oil expert. Unlike your oil-expert, he will never venture an opinion unless he is really skilled in the art, and when he chooses to give an opinion he will more often than not give it free of charge.

According to Mr. Sutaria's way of thinking, E 1 having been handsomely paid by Government for a report which turned out to be worthless, E II was not bound to help the trade by making good the defects in the report and otherwise imparting any useful information, free of charge. And this is what is known as "working in the bona fide interests of the oil, pressing industry" Bande Mataram! Was there ever such beneficence!

Your correspondent tells us that his object in writing his criticism of the Government Report was "to see whether the Report as a whole was likely to be of use to the Industry." If that was his only object, it would have been more in the fitness of things for him to have purchased a few copies of the Report and distributed them among oil mill owners, and he would not have had to wait long to see whether it was likely to be useful to the Industry or not. But his object was, as he himself tells us, quite a different one. "I wanted" he says, "only to show to the beguiled public and the Government the useless and misleading nature of the Report." Prodigious! My own impression of your correspondent's criticism of the Report has been, and is, that it was intended to show off his superiority over the other expert, and if it failed, to "catch on" the fault is not mine.

Mr. Sutaria and your correspondent are evidently disciples of Lewckowitch, for while he quotes an extract from that author the other vouches for its nonambiguity. Let us concede that the extract is not ambiguous, what does it prove? It merely expresses the author's doubts as to the possibility of the Expellor displacing the Hydraulic Press, it does no more. In support of his doubts Lewckowitch mentions among other things—and this is his chief point—that the inventor's claim that only 5 per cent. of oil are left in the ejected mass has not been borne out by experiments with which he is acquainted. Linseed cake made in India by means of the "Expeller" contained only 6.30 per cent. of oil, while linseed cake prepared by means of hydraulic press by one of the leading oil mills in India contains as much as 9.83 per cent. of oil, and the average proportion of oil in English case is 9.50 per cent. The portion of oil in Expeller Groundnut Cake ranges from 6.23 per cent. to 7.30 per cent.; in the Rotary Mill cake worked by steam power it is from 6.85 per cent. to 9.60 per cent.; in hydraulic pressed cake it is 7.50 per cent. to 13.29 per cent. All these figures are given from practical tests. It is a question of tests and tests, and with these figures before them I leave it to you readers to say whether Lewckowitch's prejudice against the expeller was warranted or not.—Yours, etc.,

"L."

Bombay, May 31.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Coalition Ministry.

The "Bengalee":—Evidently the Radical wing is not satisfied with the change. For the Coalition Ministry may last longer than the war, and men like Lord Curzon and Lord Selborne may in a time of peace help to determine the policy of a Liberal Government. We confess we here in India do not like this Coalition Ministry. The exigencies of the war may justify it, but it cannot fail to exercise an illiberal influence on the domestic policy of the Government. After all, will it stimulate vigorous action? Why men, who, throughout the whole of their political careers have acted in opposition, meet for the first time to work in concert? Will not their acute differences of opinion and methods of action, though veiled for the moment under the stress of an overwhelming necessity, stand in the way of vigorous and concerted initiative? That is, what we should expect. But if fortunately it turns out to be otherwise, it would be a moral revelation as to the hidden possibilities of human character over which we should truly rejoice.

Germany's Madness.

The "Madras Mail":—There is no hope of getting rid of this state of mind and feeling in Germany until it has been thoroughly shaken out of the people by some process which partakes of a complete mental revolution. Probably not until Germany sees humiliation and defeat to be inevitable will she throw off this spirit of madness and awake to the fact that all this time her madness has been leading her astray. There is, unfortunately, no friendly related State that is willing to undertake the duty of arousing Germany to a sense of her condition. The United States might have done it in some measure had it taken the matter in hand in time. If when German madness began to show itself in the savagery which was practised in Belgium, the United States had taken a firm stand, and had told Germany with perfect plainness that if she insisted on making war, war must be made under civilised conditions, in accordance with her pledges given at the Hague Convention, it is possible that Germany might have been saved some of the results of her madness. As it is, she has not been and cannot be. She will have now to run her whole mad course and suffer the penalty of doing so. But let us hope that when this period of madness is over there will arise a new Germany that will cultivate other and worthier arts than the arts of war, and teach a different philosophy from the philosophy of militarism in regard to which Treitsche has led her so sadly astray.

Nationalising Railways.

The "Tribune":—It is obvious that the Company directors do not feel as much as the Government of India responsible to the people in the matter of industries. It is besides not to their interests to adopt State ideals in profit-earning concerns or have much regard for the people, their welfare and their feelings. The question, however, is an urgent one. Several new industries can be started in various parts of India to supply articles hitherto imported from enemy countries. The establishment of these industries does not interfere with British manufactries or imports. It is obvious that the State should take the leading part and both by the supply of adequate capital and of experts to work, new industries should be established. The railways play an important part in the national regeneration but not with the present arrangement of handing over the management to people far away from India and having an eye to profits. The notion that company working leads to economy is a false one. In no country starting, as India does from the early stages of commercial and industrial development, can the doctrine of economy by company management hold good. We hope the replies of the railway companies, and the practical result of those replies, will convince the Railway Board of the futility of the present policy. We also hope that the Government will not be satisfied with the words "sympathy" and "co-operation" which may, parrot-like, be repeated by the companies, just to make one believe that they readily fall in with the view of the Railway Board.

Duties of the Educated Class.

The "Leader":—This imposes on the educated and thinking section of the community an obligation which they cannot escape without being false to that education. Say what the opponents of Indian progress might, in all countries and in all ages educated men do and must do the thinking for those whose brains are left undeveloped. This is almost a law of nature, of universal applicability, which it is futile for anybody to fight against. What the well educated think to-day, the less educated think to-morrow, and the uneducated the day after. It is only a man with education who can have a reasoned conviction, and a great thinker has taught us that one man with a conviction is equal to ninty-nine men without one. Let Lords Macdonnell and Sydenham go on talking to the end of time and till their vocal powers are exhausted in derogation of 'the children of British rule in India' as good Lord Ripon of blesesd memory happily styled educated Indians, they will not succeed in checking their increasing influence over their countrymen at large. Theirs is the sovereignty of their country's mind, and it is a sovereignty that will not perish. Educated Indians therefore must realize that a very special obligation rests on them to be constantly mindful of the country's interests. It is perfectly true that the pressure of patriotism falls on a far too limited section of the community. This is so because education has, as yet, reached a very small fraction of the population. But so long as that is so the enlightened minority have uncomplainingly to bear the heat and burden of public duty.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE.

SIR DINSHA'S DISLIKE FOR ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

ALLEGED SUBSIDISING OF THE "PARSI."

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhaba, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Murzban, Proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Murzban, Editor, for defamation. Mr. G. S. Velinker Barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, Solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji was for the defence.

Mr. Velinker, resuming his address to the Court, referred to the Fourth Zoroastrian Conference. He denied that this conference was held with secret objects in view in respect of the Rangoon Navjot.

NO CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

He then remarked that all the questions in the conference, and on which the defence had laid stress, were not acutely controversial questions. Some of these questions had never been touched by the Zoroastrian Conference. He quoted, as an instance, that the conference had never suggested the abolition of fire-temples, and erecting public prayer halls in their place. The publication of prayer-books into Gujerati did not avert the practice of saying prayers in the Avesta language. Mr. Velinker pointed out the charge regarding the offeing of sandal-wood at Atash-Behrams, and stated that it had failed inasmuch as what was advocated by the speeches at the conference that moneys should not be spent in dedicating sandal-wood beyond one's means, and increasing one's debt thereby. That question was supported by Dastoor Darab and Sir Dinsha Davur and the "Jam-e-Jamshed" itself published an article in 1905 in support of it. The conference did not object to bowing and rubbing noses before the sacred fire. Miss Kabraji, in a speech, objected to the bowing before the portraits of Zoroaster and other deceased ladies and gentlemen. There was no resolution passed by the conference referring to that point. Then coming to the point of nullification of "barshnuum" (purification ceremony), Mr. Velinker pointed out a that a priest who travelled by railway was not at all a religious case. It was a question of ecclesiastical practice on the ground that some Dastoors allowed other priests in their charge to travel by railways, while others did not. Sir Dinsha Davur called the reformation of the Zoroastrian Calendar as childish. The holding of "ghambars" (seasonal feasts) was not a religious question, but was merely a social one. Mr. Velinker then submitted that all these questions referring to the evidence, showed that no questions were considered by the Zoroastrian conference likely to excite acute feelings of the members of the Parsi Community. Some of the questions, discussed there, were not at all controversial, and it was the "Jam-e-Jamshed" only that considered them as controversial.

The motto of the conference was "By the print shall we be judged;" but the "Jame" had nothing to do with it. The "bajrojgars," "muktads" and the "juddin" questions were never discussed and handled by the conferences.

THE RANGOON NAVJOT QUESTION.

Mr. Velinker then remarked about the Rangoon "Navjot" ceremony that evidence of the most honourable witnesses had fallen on that question, and there was not a shadow of doubt that the Zoroastrian Conference had nothing to do with Rangoon "Navjot" question. Mr. Velinker commented regarding this controversy that Sir Dinsha Davur gave his evidence on the question in a most partisan spirit. Sir Dinsha Davar had never attended any meeting of the Zoroastrian Conference, and never read much of the proceedings of the conference. He was ultra-hostile towards the conference and he showed the greatest contempt for it, making him liable for defamation but for the fact that he was giving his evidence as a witness under solemn oath. He had taken a great dislike for the Conference, and the violence of that dislike had not been minimised in any degree, but, more or less, it had been accentuated by his friendship with Mr. Jehangir Murzban. Sir Dinsha Davar put himself forward openly as a champion of Mr. Jehangir Murzban. Not only that, but he had helped him in his defence in the Rangoon case.

Mr. Velinker inquired of Mr. Velinker on what gounds he said so.

Mr. Velinker responded that Sir Dinsha Davar had admitted it himself.

Mr. Velinker quoted passages from Sir Dinsha's evidence in support of the statements, in which Sir Dinsha stated that he took a great interest in the Rangoon case, that he gave advice to Mr. Jehangir Murzban from time to time, that he had started the Parsi Zoroastrian Defence Fund with a cheque of Rs. 100, for the defence of journalists generally, that he would subscribe with much pleasure to a fund for the defence in this case etc. Mr. Velinker said that he did not intend to say anything more than this that if a witness had got into witness-box before Sir Dinsha Davar himself sitting in the High Court and ventured to show the partisan spirit which Sir Dinsha had shown in this case that the poor witness would have the least chance to be believed.

Mr. Vicaji:—I don't know, that is speculation.

The Magistrate:—Do you say that when a witness shows partisanship he must not be believed?

Mr. Velinker:—Yes.

The Magistrate:—Why?

Mr. Velinker said that a witness, who described the Zoroastrian Conference in the manner in which Sir Dinsha Davar had done as a pestilential organisation, organised to destroy all that was beautiful and all that was good in the Parsi religion, ought certainly not to be believed to the same extent as an independent temperate witness who did not exhibit partisanship. The Counsel submitted that the "Jame" made not the slightest inquiry before it stated in such an emphatic manner that the Rangoon "Navjot" was due to the Zoroastrian Conference.

TWO PHASES OF MR. R. D. TATA'S ANGER.

Mr. Velinker then referred to the statement in Sir Dinsha Davar's evidence that Mr. R. D. Tata paid the expenses of the first Conference and that the "Parsi" newspaper was subsided by him to support the Conference. Mr. Velinker pointed out that Mr. Tata held only five shares in the "Parsi" out of 89 or 90 shares subscribed. He was not a member of the Conference. His only connection with it was that he was a delegate in the second Conference. Mr. Velinker contended that in view of this allegation it was due to the prosecution that the defence ought to have cross-examined witnesses for the prosecution on these points. But not a single question was put to any of the witnesses to substantiate the allegation. Sir Dinsha suggested that the Zoroastrian Conference and "Parsi" were two different phases of the manifestation of Mr. R. D. Tatta's anger as the result of the "Juddin" case (Parsi Punchayet case) and the conduct of the re-actionary judges. That again, Mr. Velinker observed, was in keeping with the usual style in which Sir Dinsha had given his evidence—were surmises having nothing for their basis.

Mr. Vicaji stated that Sir Dinsha had gathered that from his impressions of the conversations with Mr. R. D. Tata.

In return Mr. Velinker said that Sir Dinsha gave no idea as to the year in which he had these conversations and asked under what circumstances they were put. Now, the judgment in the Punchayet case was given in November 1908; the first Conference was held in 1910; and the Parsi was made a limited company and a daily paper in June 1912. Mr. Velinker asked the Court to test Sir Dinsha's evidence in the light of these dates. He then contested that the argument of the Rangoon controversy was brought into Bombay by the "Parsi," and urged that it was the "Jame," who was responsible for it. Counsel next dealt with the criminal liability of Mr. Jehangir Murzban and pointed out the evidence in support of his contention that Mr. Jehangir was responsible for the policy in which the paper was carried on.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

AN ENGINE-DRIVER'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 30.

George Thomas Walsh, an Anglo-Indian engine driver, employed on the M. and S. M. Railway, committed suicide in his quarters at Ghorpuri yesterday morning.

The deceased is said to have been greatly troubled in mind at his prosecution for a collision between two mixed trains at Alandi station on 6th May when he was the driver of one. He shot himself through the mouth with a rifle early yesterday.

The deceased who was a widower, leaves a daughter aged about 19 years and a niece. Walsh was 45 years old.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE THROUGH THE CARPATHIANS.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

A NIGHT BATTLE IN SNOW.

The above picture drawn from a sketch by Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright shows a night attack by the Austrians on a Russian entrenched position on the Uszok Pass, which culminated in 500 Austrians surrendering.

SUBCONSCIOUS BOOK THEFTS.

STRANGE CASE OF "PETIT MAL" AT NORTHWICH.

A remarkable case came before the Northwich Bench on May 3, when Miss Martha Jane Bunting, aged 40, the daughter, granddaughter, and sister of Wesleyan ministers, and a well-known music teacher at Knutsford and Northwich, was charged with stealing 91 books on various dates from the Northwich station book-stall of Messrs. Smith and Sons.

VISITS TO STATION BOOKSTALL.

Superintendent Ennion stated that from the evidence it appeared that on the afternoon of the 27th April Miss Bunting visited the railway station and made a small purchase from the bokstall. After she had gone, the manager missed there books, and suspecting the prisoner, gave instructions to the newsboys. The following day during the manager's absence Miss Bunting again visited the stall and purchased a paper. The boy hid himself and saw the prisoner examine the books and eventually wrap one in the newspaper. As she was leaving the platform she was stopped by a station official and taken to the station master's office and was found in possession of the book. She offered to pay for all the books she had taken, and subsequently the bookstall manager and the detective went to Miss Bunting's house and found all the books produced.

Mr. H. M. Moss, for the defence, described it as the most painful case in which he had ever appeared, and declared that the evidence would convince the Bench that the poor lady was more to be pitied than blamed. She was well connected, possessed considerable ability as a musician and a teacher, and had the most remakable testimonials. Five years ago she broke down owing to overwork,, resumed teaching too soon, and had to be taken home by a nurse. She was paralysed on the right side and had lost the use of the right eye. When the recovered and resumed teaching she was appointed to a lady's school at Kuntsford, and had established a large private connection in Knutsford and Northwich. She had worked from early morning till late at night, and had given her services in organising concerts for the war funds. During the past two years she had suffered from an extraordinary malady which the doctors now found to be due to "petit mal," a form of apoplexy that induced periods of subconsciousness during which she knew nothing of what had happened.

SINGULAR SURGERY INCIDENT.

Three ladies well-known to Miss Bunting in Northwich gave examples of her strange actions—loss of memory, utter failure to recognise them, the taking of books of which she had no knowledge, and other symptoms.

Several doctors testified that Miss Bunting was suffering from "petit mal." Dr. Sinclair told a remarkable story of her conduct in his surgery on Friday, when he had her under observation. The lady witnesses had been describing in her presence certain eccentric actions which they had noticed, when he saw her become restless and excited. She went to his bookcase, examined some heavy medical works, and finally picked up Bernhardi's "War," put it under her arm, and afterwards slipped it under her jacket. She began to have convulsive tremors in the right arm and leg, suddenly sat down, and then jumped up and searched for a railway ticket imagining she had been travelling from Northwich to Knutsford. When her brother gave her a ticket she sat down and slept for several minutes, after which the attack passed.

Dr. White considered that the illness was occasioned by a clot of blood which was still unabsorbed. She was, he said, very much to be pitied, as she was suffering from an organic disease in the brain. When she was in this subconscious state she was quite irresponsible.

The Bench unanimously agreed to a dismissal of the case, declaring that they were quite satisfied that there was no felonious intent. They were exceedingly sorry for Miss Bunting, and sympathised with her relatives, whom they asked to take her under their personal care.

It is understood the Simla conference to discuss amendments to the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act of 1885 will last only three days, starting 21st June. Mr. Glen George, Chief Mining Engineer, Bengal Coal Company, will accompany Mr. Ironside as Technical Engineering expert.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,21,046-7-11; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 602-1-2; Subscriptions from Mahi Kantha, Rs. 546; 3rd Instalment, State Officials and Subjects of Sachin State, Rs. 500; Teachers and Pupils of Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwady, Rs. 75; 9th Instalment from Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 51; Balance of subscriptions collected from Savantvadi State, Rs. 25; Messrs. Dady & Framroze C. Golwala, Rs. 25; 3rd Instalment from Mundra State, Rs. 20-4; and Sums of and below Rs. 10, Rs. 49-0-6; Total Rs. 36,25,939-13-7.

"A COURAGEOUS ACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent's account re the accident at Versova Creek is incorrect. Mr. Nash being a non-swimmer could not and did not render assistance to the two Mahomedan females, who were nearly drowned in the creek. What he did assist in was in carrying them to Mr. Talyarkhan's residence. The persons who really rescued the two females were Nurse Mascarenhas, and a "Hamal" of Mrs. Veerers. Nurse Mascarenhas too would have come to the same pass as the Mahomedan females, had it not been for the h who is an expert swimmer.

The Parsi ladies of Mr. lyarkhan rendered all necessary assistan supplying bedding and stimulants to t ales. Mr. Homi Dadina also deserv great credit for bringing to the spot a Parsi lady, Dr. Khambhatta.

I am writing to you the above facts as an eye-witness of the incident and in fair play to Nurse Mascarenhas and Mrs. Veerers' hamal—Yours, etc.

B.

Versova Sands, May. 29. 1915.

The Meston Cricket Tournament played at Naini Tal has been won by the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, Past and Present, who defeated the Hampshires.

COUNCIL GOVERNMENT FOR U. P.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

FORMATION OF "U. P. GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL LEAGUE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The special Provincial Conference in connection with Council Government for the United Provinces was held here at Mayo Hall this afternoon, and was very largely attended. There were some six hundred delegates from nearly every district and a large number of visitors; the organisers had difficulty in accommodating them all. Among those present were the Rana of Khajurgaon, the Raja of Ahmeti, Nawab Jaffar Ali of Lucknow, Raja of Partabgarh, Nawab Abdul Majid, Syed Nazir Hussain, Raja of Kurwar, Mr. S. Sinha and several others representing the Taluqdars, Zemindars and business and professional classes of the Provinces.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohon Malavyia, as Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the delegates and reminded the audience that never before had such a representative gathering assembled in any part of the United Provinces. The speaker gave the history of the subject leading to the unwise decision of the House of Lords and urged the creation of a Governor-in-Council as the crying need of the Provinces.

"REALISATION OF THE FONDEST DREAM."

The Hon. Raja Sir Mahomed Ali Khan of Mahmudabad was proposed to the chair. In supporting his election the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru said that they saw in the conference the actual realisation of the fondest dream of public life viz., Hindus and Mahomedans, Talukdars and Zemindars, professional and business men, uniting for one object, and the Conference demonstrated the solid foundation of the British Empire, which he prayed would emerge victorious in the great war.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Raja of Mahmudabad in the course of his presidential address referred to the representative character of the meeting and the unity of Hindus and Moslems on the subject and said that Lord Macdonnell did not know that the vast area known as the United Provinces was pulsating with new life and throbbing with higher aspirations. People had outgrown the stage when the single man rule could be suitable to them. The advantages of a Governor-in-Council over a Lt.-Governor-in-Council were detailed and it was urged that a Governor selected in England would not be tied down to any traditions or prejudices. The Raja continuing said:—"These Provinces have been singularly free from the exhibition of those violent and reprehensible political activities which have marred the good name of some other Provinces. People have clung to the belief of working on constitutional lines. Are they to be rewarded for this attitude by refusing to them a reform long overdue? This would be putting a fresh lever in the hands of those hostile to our creed of working on constitutional lines. Gentlemen, our battle is more than half won when we have an intrepid and gallant champion of our cause in the person of Lord Hardinge but we must presevere and give him our whole-hearted support. Let us therefore make use of all means within constitutional bounds to press for reform. Not an Executive Council alone but a Governor-in-Council, this is what we want. With less than this we should not be content, for by less than this the needs of these provinces will not be satisfied." The Raja concluded with the wish that Lord Hardinge's term of office would be extended.

Resolutions were then passed expressing emphatic protest against the unjust and unwise action of the House of Lords; denying that the legitimate aspirations of Indians had been satisfied; repudiating various allegations made in the House of Lords; and urging that the United Provinces be immediately raised to the status of a Presidency and placed under a Governor-in-Council with at least one Indian member. It was also resolved to send a representation to the Secretary of State through the Viceroy.

FORMATION OF LEAGUE.

The Conference then formed themselves into a league called the "United Provinces Governor-in-Council League" with the object of striving by every lawful means to secure a Governor-in-Council. The Raja of Mahmudabad was elected President of the League and Pundit Motilal Nehru, Chairman of the Committee.

The last resolution prayed for an extension of the Viceroy's term of office.

There were a large number of speakers and the meeting terminated late in the evening.

The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru was at home to the delegates at his residence after the Conference.

LUCKNOW, May 31.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that the representative character of the special Conference at Allahabad disposes once for all the argument that there was not a general demand for a Council Government by the Province as a whole. It further trusts that Anglo-Indians will join heartily in the prayer for an extension of the Viceroy's term of office.

CHEERFUL CANADIANS.

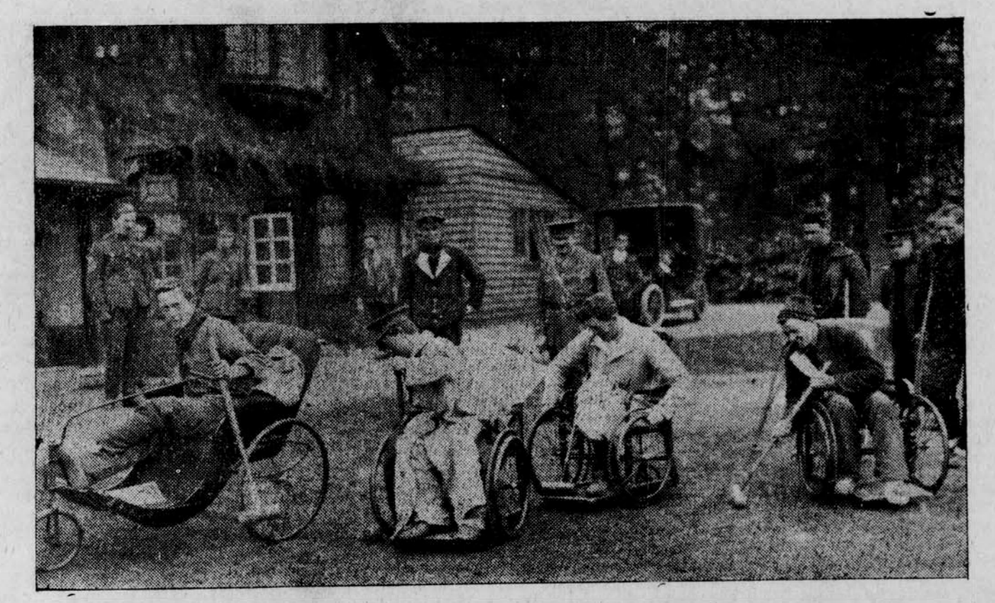

Photo by "Central News."

Wounded Canadian soldiers at the open air hospital at Cliveden, Bucks, enjoying a game of Croquet.

GERMAN WILES IN AMERICA.

EFFORT TO STOP SHRAPNEL MAKING.

"General" Samuel Pearson, who claims [illegible] a Boer officer, has started in Wisconsin a suit against the Allis Chalmers Company, to restrain them from assisting the Bethlehem Steel Company and others to manufacture shells for the Allies.

It is believed, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," that this is the first move in a campaign which it is hoped to spread throughout the States if it is a successful in Wisconsin. That State has a "discovery" law, which allows "fishing" inquiries, and a plaintiff, although not required to prove grounds for allegations, can begin proceedings on affirming that his personal interests are threatened.

The Court has ordered the discovery of documents in the possession of the firm that are believed to prove complicity. The President has instructed the Attorney-General to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Government of the United States. The plaintiff alleges that the Federal law has also been violated.

OTHER ACTIONS TO FOLLOW.

"General" Pearson has filed interesting particulars, in which he says he has valuable property interests in the German Empire, and owns securities issued by the German Government. Defendants, before the war, were, he says, engaged in the manufacture of instruments of peaceful industry. The manufacture of shrapnel was engaged in only after war started. He believes the defendants have entered into an unlawful conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel Company and others, and that such a conspiracy is a criminal offence.

Similar actions are pending in Pennsylvania and Illinois. The first hearing will take place at Milwaukee on May 5. In all probability "General" Pearson is only acting on behalf of a number of wealthy gentlemen with German names.

Commenting on "General" Pearson's action, the "Evening Sun" declares that the agitation for embargo means: "We are urged to take sides against the Allies to aid in their speedy defeat. We are urged to give Germany our support and assistance to aid her to speedy victory. This in the name of neutrality!"

MORE BERNSTORFF BLUFFING.

From bullying Count Bernstorff has descended to bluffing. In a curious advertisement, wide flung early this morning, the following notice appears:—

Travellers intending to embark on an Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with the formal notice given by the Imperial German Government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or her allies are liable to destruction in those waters; and that travellers sailing in the war zone of Great Britain and her allies do so at their own risk.—(Signed) Imperial German Embassy.

Although the notice is dated April 22 it has only now been issued. It is advertised in all the chief newspapers. At the State Department the notice is not regarded as a breach of neutrality, but as a friendly warning to travellers.

In shipping cicles there is perfect equanimity with regard to the advertisement, which is regarded as another colossal piece of bluff on the part of Germany.

"So long as the Admiralty order no variation in Atlantic sailings," said one shipowner, "you may be sure there will be none. Our policy is to trust the Navy. It has served us well so far, and we have no reason at all to fear that it will fail us now."

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle. Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

BABIES' FAIRYLAND IN GLUMDOM.

"GUN-MAKERS' ARMS" NOW "THE MOTHERS' ARMS."

Once the "Gun-makers' Arms," a public-house, in the Old Ford-road, East London, has been converted into a day-time home of rest, refreshment and recreation for the babies of the poor mothers of the neighbourhood. The women who are taking advantage of this special creche are mostly engaged on khaki war work.

Interviewed by a "Daily Chronicle" representative Miss Maud Hebbes, the superintendent of "The Mothers' Arms," explained that the East London Federation of the Suffragettes took over the premises, which were standing empty, and had just re-opened them as "The Mothers' Arms and the Babies' House."

"The mothers bring the children in arms at eight o'clock in the morning, and for threepence we look after the babies until seven in the evening," Miss Hebbes added.

"As soon as they arrive the children are undressed, and bathed in what was once the saloon bar.

"Then the babies are dressed not in their own poor clothes, but in raiment that once adorned some of the luckiest babies in the land—babies born with silver spoons in their mouths and all that sort of thing. And they do look little dears, too, and you couldn't tell the difference either, for a properly dressed, properly cared for baby is just a baby after all.

"But after a day of good diet, good fun in the day nursery and airing in Victoria Park in the arms of a lady nurse, tragedy comes in the evening. Just before 7 the babies are all undressed again, their old things brought out from the cupboard, and they leave fairyland for the hard, humdrum existence of the ordinary poor London child. But they come back to fairyland again in the morning.

"Please tell the readers of 'The Daily Chronicle,'" Miss Hebbes concluded, "that we want no end of things—house things, bed things, clothes things, food things, play things, and money things. We have just got some pillar box money boxes for 'the babies' milk fund collection,' and we would be delighted to send these to well-to-do mothers all over the country."

SWISS COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

GERMAN BLUNDERS CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes as follows from Berne:—

During the opening debate in the Federal Assembly it was stated that the price of wheat had increased since the outbreak of war from 21 francs to 41 francs per 100 kgs. This conveys a fairly accurate idea of the effect of the war on this little country, determined to maintain its independence in the midst of the European war.

With France on its western frontier, Germany and Austria on the north and west, Italy in active preparation on the south, attached to England by long-standing ties of friendship, and drawn in admiration irresistibly towards Belgium as a sister State, ready to perish rather than lose its independence, it would indeed be strange if Switzerland did not assume the role of international critic. And this it does most thoroughly, as the following extracts from its leading journals will show.

Switzerland may well be said to lie in the shadow of the Mailed Fist, as its commerce and finance are very substantially controlled by Germans, but this does not deter the "Journal de Geneve" from tracing, in a series of very with leading articles the events leading up to the declaration of war, and fastening the responsibility on Germany.

It emphasises that during the ten years preceding the war, Germany carefully studied the eventuality of a conflict with England, and was satisfied that she had discovered the two vulnerable points through which a fatal blow could be dealt at British supremacy: these were the disloyalty of Ireland and the Colonies. Germany confidently predicted that on the outbreak of war both Ireland and the Colonies would "rise up and throw off the detestable British yoke and assert their independence." The friction in regard to Ulster, followed by the resignation of several officers quartered in Ireland, seemed to give colour to this theory, and when admissions were made in the French Chamber in July that there were serious defects in the military organization of that country which could not be remedied before the end of the year 1915, Germany evidently thought that the most opportune moment for action had arrived.

An excuse was ready to hand: the assassination of the Archduke of Austria and his Consort had already taken place, but the question was speedily revived and fastened upon. This was as good as any other excuse, says the "Journal," and Austria was the cat's-paw.

How thoroughly the "disloyal" units of the Empire have given the lie to German diplomacy the "Journal" shows in an appreciative account in which the numbers of men contributed by various parts of the Empire are set forth. It concludes by predicting that in the long run it will be found that Germany has conferred an inestimable service on the British Empire.

The Trivandrum National Club convened a special meeting of the Nairs of Trivandrum on Sunday evening under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillay and passed a resolution to send a letter of congratulation to Sir C. Sankaran Nair on his appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Dewan, the Chief Justice and other leading Nairs of the town were present.

VISCOUNT HALDANE AND HERR BALLIN.

REPLY TO CRITICS AS TO HIS VISITS

At the sitting of the House of Lords on May 4. Lord Hylton (C.) called attention to certain correspondence of Herr Ballin, chairman of the Hamburg-American Line, as published in "The Times" of April 23.

Lord Haldane (the Lord Chancellor) observed that the noble lord had called attention to a curious incident. "The Times" unquestionably had been able to demonstrate complete inconsistency between two views expressed by Herr Ballin. It was clear that Herr Ballin did make the point very strongly that Russia was the Power to blame for this war.

All one could say was that Herr Ballin had been very unfortunate. He was a man of great distinction in his own country, and he (Lord Haldane) found it difficult to bring himself to believe that there had not been some lapse of memory, some treachery of recollection, in his handling of the matter because the divergence of views could not otherwise be explained without making grave reflections upon his sincerity. He himself had had the pleasure of knowing Herr Ballin in the past—not well. He had met him two or three times, and had always thought him a man of most interesting personality and of great eminence in his own country.

A PRIVATE LETTER.

The noble lord (Lord Hylton) had referred to the fact that in the telegram published by "The Times" reference was made by Herr Ballin to a letter addressed to him (the Lord Chancellor). In July, before the Serbian manifesto and when the political sky stretching between Germany and this country was clear and unbroken, Herr Ballin was in London, and he dined at his house.

The letter to which reference had been made was written after Herr Ballin's return to Germany, and it referred to the peaceful character of the occasion, and the peaceful disposition of the German nation. There was nothing in it remotely resembling an accusation against Russia. He had great objection to publishing private correspondence. He thought it was wrong in principle, and even in the case of an alien enemy there was some consideration to be extended to the moral rights of those who wrote letters at a time when they were no enemies and in a time of peace.

"I have told your Lordships," the Lord Chancellor added, "all there is which bears upon this matter for the purpose of making it clear that no State document and nothing of importance is in my possession which could be disclosed and that would interest the public. Herr Ballin is a remarkable man, and my personal knowledge of him is but slight. I have never had any correspondence with him on political or any other subjects. The letter which I received from him I did not think it necessary to answer.

"I have no correspondence with Herr Ballin or any other distinguished personage in Germany on public affairs. I think it right to make that statement because there have been suggestions in the papers that I might be in possession of correspondence wih high personages in Germany. I never in my life had any such correspondence."

LITERARY FRIENDS.

"On three or four occasions which are known to the public, and when I have been acting officially as Minister, I have had intercourse with high personages connected with the German Government. All these are cases in which the communications were within the cognisance of my colleagues and in which the circumstances were known to the public. I have known Germany well. I have been a keen student of her literature all my life, and I have often been there; but my friends there are men of letters and people whose occupations are not political. The noble lord will appreciate why I have made this statement. I wish no misapprehension to be in his mind with reference to the communication to which he has referred."

BOGUS HEROINE.

FRAUDS WITH A MEDAL AND RED CROSS UNIFORM.

Many people in Paris have been duped by a tall, handsome woman who, wearing the uniform of a Red Cross nurse, the Medaille Militaire pinned on her breast, enlisted their sympathy and obtained subscriptions ostensibly in aid of various funds for the wounded, wrote the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Paris, during mail week.

She called herself Mme. Favreau and told a dramatic story of how she saved the life of a French General during the battle of the Marne. And to remove all possible doubts in the mind of her victims she invariably produced two copies of the "Journal Official" one relating her signal act of bravery, the other announcing that she had been decorated with the coveted Medaille Militaire.

According to Mme. Favreau, the general whose life she saved was struck down by a shell fragment in the midst of a hot combat which she witnessed while picking up wounded on the battle-field. She lifted him from the ground, and carried him on her back to the ambulance, a few kilometres from the firing-line, and there she collapsed in a faint.

The fraud has just been discovered. Mme. Favreau has never been nearer the front than Asnieres, a few stations from St. Lazare! The paragraphs referring to her supposed exploits had been cleverly printed in the blank spaces in the "Journal Official" by a compositor, her accomplice. The woman is now in prison, awaiting trial by court-martial.

"MOST AWFUL TORTURE."

APPALLING EFFECTS OF POISON GASES.

The following extracts from a letter received from a British officer at the western front is published in "The Standard":—

"Yesterday and the day before I went to see some of the men in hospital who were 'gassed' yesterday and the day before on Hill 60. The whole of England and the civilised world ought to have the truth fully brought before them in vivid detail, and not wrapped up as at present. When we got to the hospital we had no difficulty in finding out in which ward the men were, as the noise of the poor fellows trying to get breath was sufficient to direct us. We were met by a doctor belonging to our division who took us into the ward. There were about 20 of the worst cases in the ward on mattresses, all more or less in a sitting position, propped up against the walls.

"Their faces, arms, hands were of a shiny, grey-black colour, with mouths open and lead glazed eyes, all swaying slightly backwards and forwards trying to get breath. It was the most appalling sight, all these poor black faces, struggling, struggling for life, what with the groaning and noise of the efforts for breath. There is practically nothing to be done for them, except to give them salt and water to try to make them sick. The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with a watery, frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises till it fills up the whole lungs and comes up to the mouth, then they die; it is suffocation; slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days.

"Eight died last night out of the twenty I saw, and most of the others I saw will die; while those who get over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia. It is without doubt the most awful form of scientific torture. Not one of the men I saw in hospital had a scratch or wound. The nurses and doctors were all working their utmost against this terror, but one could see from the tension of their nerves that it was like fighting a hidden danger which was overtaking everyone. A German prisoner was caught with a respirator in his pocket; the pad was analysed and found to contain hyposulphite of soda, with 1 per cent. of some other substance.

"The gas is in a cylinder, from which, when they send it out, it is propelled a distance of 100 yards. It there spreads. English people, men and women, ought to know exactly what is going on—also members of both Houses. The people of England cannot know. The Germans have given out that it is a rapid, painless death. The liars! No torture could be worse than to give them a dose of their own gas. The gas, I am told, is chlorine, and probably some other gas in the shells they burst. They think ammonia kills it."

SHOULD HELMETS BE USED?

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Dalrymple White (U., Southport), Mr. Tennant (Under-Secretary for War) said that when the Germans first introduced gas as a weapon of warfare the War Office, sent out 1,000,000 respirators, which were supplied by the Admiralty. These respirators were not found to be quite so efficacious as was desired. They were supplemented by another form of respirator, the cotton waste, which was saturated with a solution of carbonate of soda and hypo-sulphate of soda, being held in place by a veil. That was now being used by the troops. The question had arisen whether it would not be preferable to have a helmet such as used by firemen, which was made of woollen material with talc spaces for the eyes, the cotton waste inside being saturated by the same solution. Dr. Haldane had again gone to the front to conduct experiments with various materials and methods.

The hospital ship Madras will reach Bombay to-day.

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Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

Kindly see to-morrow's issue for the winning numbers of our Prize Tickets which will be drawn to-day in our shop at 1 p.m. sharp when all holding the prize tickets are cordially invited to be present.

Further submitting to the request of our patrons we have decided to extend our Popular **Sale for 8 days more** only and it will positively be closed on the 9th inst. For the benefit of our kind customers we have decided to allow a **Special Discount of 6¼ %** on the Sale Price during this extended period.

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INDIANS OVERSEAS.

SOME GRIEVANCES IN MAURITIUS.

Mr. P. Lutchmaya writes to "The Times" about the status of Indians in Mauritius as follows:—

I am here from Mauritius on a few months' sick leave and have come across the article headed, "Indians Overseas—the Future of Fiji," in your issue of April 30, in which it was a satisfaction for me to see you point out that "the prosperity of Fiji, as well as of Mauritius, is principally due to the settlement of Indian emigrants, and the British Government is responsible for providing an absolute guarantee for their protection."

As far as Mauritius is concerned, I must gratefully acknowledge that the Home Authorities have always very sympathetically endeavoured to relieve the Indian population thereof from any hardships to which their attention may particularly have been drawn; but, unfortunately, for us, there is a powerful oligarchy of certain factory owners in the island whose one object is to exploit the Indians by all means. It is no wonder, in the circumstances, that they view with extreme jealously any measure which the Home Authorities introduce for our benefit, and as they dispose of considerable power and influence in the affairs of the island, either as Members of the Council of Government or otherwise, they generally find means of thwarting in one way or other the beneficial results of all measures intended for the amelioration of our condition.

A striking illustration is to be found in the organised opposition that is being made just now against the Co-operative Banks recently introduced as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to enquire into the condition and resources of the island. The Commission held that the Indian small planters "form a very important section of the community, and upon their prosperity and progress the future of the colony must largely depend." They noted that there was a demand for loans on easy terms among them to carry on their cultivation which was not satisfied under the existing conditions, and recommended that steps should be taken to introduce among them "the system of co-operative credit banks, which has been so successful in India and Europe," holding that such a measure, which would ensure an increase and improvement in the cultivation of the land, "would be no less a boon to such planters than a distinct gain to the colony as a whole."

Mr. S. Wilberforce, of the Indian Civil Service, was subsequently deputed by the Government of India to study the possibilities of success of such banks among them, and on his favourable report the co-operative movement was set on foot in the island about the latter half of 1913. At about the same time a ring was formed among several factory owners with a view to secure a complete and undisputed control over the canes of the Indians in the neighbourhood of such factories and to keep down the prices as low as possible by eliminating all competition for such canes, thereby rendering altogether nugatory any benefits that they were to derive in other directions from the establishment of the co-operative banks.

At the beginning of the last crop, in July, 1914, the principal society of the island which found itself in the area of operations of the ring in question succeeded, however, in defeating the object of the ring by securing for its share holders a fair market price for their canes through a contract it managed to make with some distant factory which was not in the ring. This was the signal for a remorseless war against the society in question, and the co-operative movement as a whole, on the part of the promoters of the ring, some of whom are members of the Council of Government, and expected as such, it is understood, to promote the good government of *all* classes of the colony. The history of this war against the society goes to form a series of unfortunate incidents in which some of the shareholders have suffered heavily. Finally, the Supreme Court of the colony has held that it is not competent for a "Co-operative Credit Society" to enter into a contract for the sale of the produce of its shareholders, while Mr. Wilberforce's views and those of the legal advisers to the Government of India all seem to point the other way.

The whole matter has reached a serious crisis, and is being fully laid before the Home and Indian Government authorities, and hopes are entertained that a thorough investigation into all the circumstances will lead, once and for all, to a proper and final adjustment of the question of the proper treatment of the Indians in Mauritius. It is a question which has been on the *tapis* ever since 1872, when a first Royal Commission was appointed by his Majesty's Government, and, according to the last Royal Commission of 1909, it is still "one of the most difficult of the problems which lie before the Mauritius Government."

12-DAY DEATH WATCH.

A doctor's fear of premature cremation is shown in the stipulations set out in his will by the late Dr. Arthur Wigelsworth Owin, 15, Weymouth-street, Portlandplace, London, W. and consulting physician to the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital.

The doctor, who left £93,512, directed that after what was believed to be death his body should be kept in a well-warmed bed for thirty-six hours and then placed in a warm room with the windows partly opened and watched for twelve days and nights. During that time the test given in a pamphlet by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. "The Signs and Proof of Death," were to be applied and a bell, easily audible within and without the house, was to be attached to his wrist.

If death was then proved a surgeon was directed to sever the spinal cord high up in the body, which must then be cremated.

"DEFENDERS OF THE EMPIRE"

NATION'S READY RESPONSE TO COUNTRY'S CALL.

Sir Alexander Henderson, M.P., presided at the annual general meeting of the St. George's Habitation (Hanover-suare) of the Primrose League, held on May 6 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, when a lecture was given by Mr. P. S. Mallett, lecturer and organiser of the Navy League, on "Defenders of the Empire."

In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Sir Alexander Henderson said that in November last he had urged the necessity for all to do their best to provide recruits if the members themselves were unable to volunteer. No fewer than 91 members of the habitation were now serving in the Army or Navy, in addition to a number serving with the Voluntary Training Corps or as special constables; but there was still room for more. Although politics at this time were practically unknown he felt that it was essential to keep their organisation together so that the members might be prepared to do the work which might be entailed upon them at no distant date.

Sir Alexander Henderson then drew attention to the rather remarkable figures quoted a few days ago by Mr. Asquith, showing that from the wholesale and retail trades, clerks and commercial travellers, 430,000 men had enlisted, but there were still 360,000 left, a proportion of whom, he hoped, would still offer themselves. Many of the women associated with the league had offered themselves to fill the gaps caused by the men going abroad. The Board of Trade register, recently opened, showed that over 50,000 women had already registered their names. Then the National Guard offered the opportunity for men to acquire some knowledge of defence, and although they all hoped that the Huns might not strike those who were forced to remain at home it was clearly advisable for all to be prepared for any and every emergency.

There was nothing more significant in the life of the Englishman to-day, Sir Alexander continued, than the ready way in which he had responded to his country's call, and whatever his other obligations may have been he had readily given up his all for the service of his country. They had been surprised in finding men who were in the Army many years ago, and who had retired because their years of service justified their seeking some repose after a busy life, readily and willingly going back to their old battalions or to other corps where they could be of service to their country in its time of need. They knew the sacrifices which Lord Hambleden, their Ruling Councillor, had made, but he had willingly taken up the command of the Royal Devon Yeomanry, and they were proud of him for it.

Sir Alexander Henderson drew attention to the way in which the British prisoners were being treated, and said that the men who could go to the front and would not go might be contributing to the death of some poor fellow now in confinement. It was a mighty struggle in which they were engaged—ridding England and the world of a hideous monster. They were fighting in order that they might secure the existence of everything worth living and dying for.

OFFICER'S LIFE FOR HIS MAN.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE IN A MINE.

An inquest was held at Colchester on May 1 on the bodies of Lieutenant Edwin John Darton, 21, and Sapper George Bernard Williams, 27, of the 80th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who were poisoned on Friday by foul gas in a mine construction by the company at Colchester.

Major Henry Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, 80th Field Company, Royal Engineers, said that Lieutenant Darton and a party of men had been preparing a mining gallery with the intention of exploding a mine under a trench. On Thursday the mine was fired, and on Friday some of the men went to the mine and a message was received that one of them had been imprisoned. Lieutenant Darton cycled to the spot, and when he (the witness) arrived at the shaft he was informed that Lieutenant Darton was in the mine as well as Sapper Williams. Several atempts were made to rescue the men, but without any result until Lieutenant Lynam, of the 79th Company, R.E., managed to reach Lieutenant Darton. He, however, could not lift him, and came out alone in a fainting condition. Sergeant Senior asked permission to go into the mine and the witness followed behind, and between them they managed to reach Lieutenant Darton not to go into the mine, rescuers succeeded in bringing out Williams, but both were then dead. There were signs that Lieutenant Darton had been pulling away at Williams arms in an attempt to rescue him.

Corporal Walter Blythe, 80th Field Company, R.E., said that he twice begged Lieutenant Darton not to go into the mine, but he did so at once. After several minutes' absence, as he did not return, every man present had a try to get him back, but could not do it.

The jury found that no one could be blamed for the accident, and that Williams went in the mine out of curiosity. They highly commended the bravery of Lieutenant Darton, the foreman remarking, "We ought to be proud of men like that."

IMPALED ON BAYONET.

The circumstances in which Rifleman Sydney Coleman, 8th Rifle Brigade, met his death were described at the inquest at Aldershot on May 5. He and his comrades were practising attacking trenches lined with dummies. When they charged Coleman did not run so fast as the others, and reached the trench just as a comrade was swinging his rifle to strike with his butt, and after having bayoneted one dummy. Coleman jumped into the trench and was transfixed on the upturned bayonet. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

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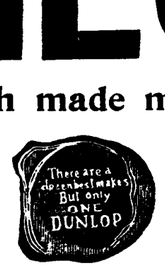

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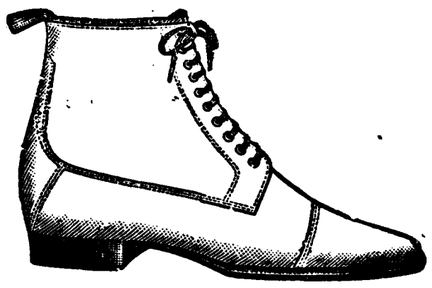

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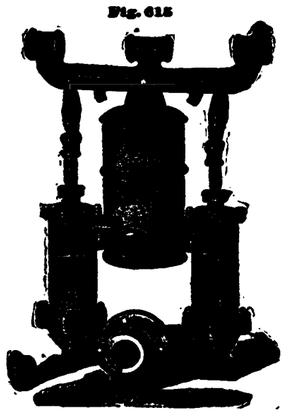

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